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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Showers. Temp. 18-15 (64-59). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 21-15 (70-59). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 23-14 (73-57). Tomorrow fair. ROME: Fair. Temp. 28-13 (79-55). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 31-20 (88-68).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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Colby Reveals CIA Probed Itself in '73, Burned Some Files

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP).—In 1973, after the Watergate scandal developed major impact, the CIA conducted a hurried, cursory check of misdeeds it had committed in the past but did not tell the White House of its findings and it destroyed some records of its illegal activities.

CIA Director William Colby said he ordered the destruction of various CIA files in 1973 but said he regarded it as a routine step at the time.

"Even before 1973, prior to that time," Mr. Colby told The Washington Post in an hourlong interview Friday, "people had been turning up collections of files that were really had no business owning. This is a natural process of any bureaucracy."

Now, he said, he recognizes that he should have reported the missteps to the Justice Department.

Coupling candid admissions with repeated expressions of concern about the unprecedented exposure of CIA activities, Mr. Colby said in his CIA headquarters that there has been too much publicity already. The agency, he said, has served the country far better than the country realizes.

A Revelation for Him

But he acknowledged that he had no clear idea of abuses in the CIA's past until the Rockefeller commission completed this month its investigation of the CIA. Mr. Colby's warnings about overexposure of CIA activities may have been issued with forthcoming congressional inquiries in mind.

He said that on May 9, 1973, James Schlesinger, then director of the CIA, issued a memorandum telling all employees to file reports on any questionable activities, past or current, that they knew about.

The CIA inspector general's office, which handled the assignment, submitted a report on May 21—only 11 days after Mr. Schlesinger sent out his memo.

"It was an accumulation rather than an investigation, if you get the distinction," Mr. Colby declared, explaining that employees simply reported to the inspector general what they considered to have been misdeeds, "but the inspector general didn't go out and look through every file drawer in the place or anything like that."

The White House was not informed, Mr. Colby said, because the day after Mr. Schlesinger wrote his memo, then President Richard Nixon nominated him to become secretary of defense and Mr. Colby, then deputy director for covert operations, was named to take over the CIA.

"I think what happened, quite frankly," Mr. Colby said, "is that it fell between the stools—of Schlesinger's leaving and my taking over. I imagine he thought maybe I was going to take care of the National Security Council [the White House agency designated to supervise the CIA] and I imagine that I thought he was."

The Justice Department was also kept in the dark by virtue of an old agreement to let the CIA decide whether a crime had been committed by its employees and whether security considerations precluded prosecution.

Organized in January, the Rockefeller commission studied the CIA inspector general's report. It concluded this month that the CIA had engaged in "plainly unlawful" conduct—from burglary to bugging to testing LSD on unsuspecting subjects and other activities. But Mr. Colby indicated that he never even contemplated going to the Justice Department at the time of the agency's report on itself.

"In retrospect, I would say yes, I should have," the 55-year-old CIA director acknowledged. "No question about it, we should have done it."

After conferring with Mr. Schlesinger, "who in a sense did direct me" to go to Capitol Hill, Mr. Colby said, he briefed, late in May, 1973, both Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., and Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., the chairmen of House and Senate subcommittees overseeing the CIA, telling them of the agency's improprieties. But clearly, Mr. Colby agreed Friday, "that isn't enough."

Now chairman of a special House committee investigating all of the U.S. intelligence community, Rep. Nedzi, who has recently come under fire for taking no action two years ago, "asked a lot of additional questions" in 1973, Mr. Colby recalled. But he said that the congressman was apparently satisfied with the answers he got and did not inform his colleagues.

The CIA director did not (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



William Colby

Washington Post.

Amin Stays Execution Of Briton

Receives Envoys 'On Their Knees'

By Charles Mohr

NAIROBI, June 22 (NYT).—The Uganda radio asserted today that two British envoys approached President Idi Amin "on their knees" in a successful appeal to stay the execution of a British citizen held prisoner in Uganda.

There was no immediate confirmation from British sources that Lt. Gen. Sir Chandos Blair and Maj. Ian Grahame actually had submitted to that humiliation.

Gen. Amin had said recently that he wanted the British to come to him on their knees.

The Uganda radio broadcast reported that Gen. Amin had decided that, because of a personal letter from Queen Elizabeth II, delivered by Gen. Blair, and because of Gen. Amin's "regard" for the British sovereign, Dennis Cecil Hills, 61, "will not be executed on Monday" as Gen. Amin had threatened.

Mr. Hills, a resident of the East African country, was arrested and convicted of "treason" by a military tribunal for writing a still unpublished manuscript in which he called Gen. Amin, who seized power in a coup d'état in 1971, a "village tyrant" who was harming Uganda's image and perpetuating racial slurs against independent Africa.

Apology Reported

[The radio in Uganda said today that Mr. Hills had written a letter of apology to Gen. Amin, "admitting that whatever he wrote in the book is false." Reuters reported. Gen. Amin was said to have told a Nigerian special envoy that Mr. Hills had admitted he wrote the book to force the collapse of the Ugandan economy and damage the images of Uganda and its leader.

[The radio also announced that Gen. Amin would brief the Uganda Defense Council tomorrow on a final decision in the Hills case.]

Today's announcement was generally interpreted by journalists and others in neighboring Kenya as a conditional stay of execution rather than a full pardon.

One reason for this was Gen. Amin's repeated comment that Gen. Blair and the Queen "had already played their role" and that it was now the turn of the British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, "and other politicians in Britain who have got to play their role because they are responsible for misunderstandings between Uganda and Britain.

Gen. Amin demanded that either Mr. Wilson or Foreign Secretary James Callaghan must come to Uganda and meet him to discuss the "political" aspects of the Hills case.

According to the radio in Uganda, Gen. Blair and Maj. Grahame entered one of Gen. Amin's homes at Arua in northern Uganda "on their knees" yesterday in their first meeting with the Ugandan President since they were sent from London to act as envoys.

Gen. Blair was once commander of the 4th Regiment of the King's African Rifles in which Gen. Amin served as an enlisted man. He is now commander of British forces in Scotland and governor of Edinburgh Castle. Maj. Grahame, now retired and a farmer, was once Gen. Amin's battalion commander.

Gen. Amin had recently told a British diplomat in Kampala, the Ugandan capital, that he wanted "the British to kneel down to me."

In addition to demanding a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Idi Amin

Italian Reds Outline Plans For Reforms

ROME, June 22 (NYT).—The Italian Communist party today outlined its proposals to achieve "the necessary economic, social and political changes."

The 2,000-word document, carried on the front page of the Communist party newspaper L'Unità, avoided details but its scope implied that the Communists—who won 32.4 per cent of the votes in regional elections last Sunday and Monday—will expect to be consulted on matters at the national as well as the local level.

The election result, the statement said, was "a fact of extraordinary importance" for Italy and showed the need for "a profound renewal of the goals and the methods of governing at all levels, including the national level."

Top of List

Administrative reform was placed at the top of the list. The present system of government, the document charged, has shown itself to be "harmful and intolerable" to a growing number of Italians, as seen by the vote. Formation of "capable, efficient, honest and stable" administrations is essential, the document said. It also urged greater autonomy of regional governments with regard to Rome.

The statement called for a new economic policy to increase productivity and investments, insure adequate employment and guard against waste in the public sector.

The party also urged a rapid revision of tax reforms that have caused chaos throughout Italy in recent months and the start of an emergency building industry plan approved some time ago by parliament.

In the social sector, the document urged that priority be given to dealing with common and politically motivated crime but also said that parliament must begin to debate certain "hot" issues such as abortion that have been dormant for months.

Last week's elections, held in 15 of Italy's 20 semiautonomous regions, did not have a direct bearing on the structure of the national government, which was elected in 1972 for a five-year term. But the increase of the Communist party vote—4.9 percentage points more than in the parliamentary elections in the same areas three years ago—paralleled by a slide of the dominant Christian Democratic party from 38.7 per cent in 1972 to 35.6 per cent last week—has strengthened the case of the Communists for a "historical compromise," or greater say in decision-making at the national level.

Lisbon Military Warns Parties, Backs Pluralism

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, June 22 (NYT).—Portugal's military rulers, after more than a week of deliberation amid political agitation and economic crisis, declared yesterday that they favored democratic socialism and a pluralistic society. But they also warned of a crackdown against anyone impeding the revolution.

The High Council of the Revolution issued a long document that expressed its alarm over the deteriorating economic and political situation and stressed "the necessity for the reinforcement of a firm revolutionary authority by the armed forces," but it rejected "violent or dictatorial means" to reach its goal of a classless society.

The council made it clear that although it wanted political parties and expression of diverse opinions, the parties were on trial. The economic program to be drawn up in a month "will represent an extremely important test," the council said, adding that the people had a right to expect that the parties would meet "their historic duty."

The council defined pluralism as "free expression and discussion of opinions," the coexistence of various conceptions of socialism and the existence of different parties and currents of opinion "even when they do not defend socialist options." The council added, however, that an opposition will be beneficial only "as long as its action does not oppose the construction of a socialist society by democratic means."

Relief in West

The document brought some relief to those in Portugal and other Western countries who had been worried by a trend here toward a "people's democracy" of the Eastern European type.

A few of the officers of the 30-member council were reported to have openly promoted such a course during the long debates that ended yesterday. Although they remained a minority, these officers won important concessions, including tightened control over the press and warnings to political parties to overcome their differences and meet their "historic duties."

The council gave some reassurance to Portugal's Western allies. While upholding national independence as the "essential objective," it said that "alliances and obligations already established will be respected, namely the participation of Portugal in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, so as not to prejudice the political-military equilibrium of Europe."

"Today there is more hope for parliamentary democracy than yesterday," said Mario Soares, the Socialist party leader, who has been at odds with the Communist party and with the armed forces at times. Mr. Soares said that the document was very explicit in rejecting dictatorship of the proletariat and people's democracy.

But the document did not resolve two major elements of the present crisis—the take-over by a group of Communist and other leftist printers of a Socialist-managed newspaper, Republica, and a similar take-over of a Lisbon radio station belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. The radio take-over provoked a protest from the Vatican Friday and both cases have caused wide concern in Western countries, jeopardizing Portugal's chances of obtaining badly needed financial aid.

Duties Outlined

The council document said that the Constituent Assembly, elected in April with a big moderate majority, must limit itself to making a constitution, "any other kind of official interference in national political or administra- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Angola Rivals Agree to Stop The Fighting

Conclude Kenya Talks By Signing Peace Pact

NAKURU, Kenya, June 22 (UPI).—Angola's three warring liberation movements yesterday ended a week of talks with an agreement to renounce force.

The guerrillas signed a 19-page agreement in which they "solemnly agreed to renounce the use of force as a way to solve problems and to honor all of the obligations" reached during the meeting.

The agreement was signed by Agostinho Neto of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), Holden Roberto of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and Jonas Savimbi of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

They agreed to halt several months of intermittent warfare and insure peaceful independence from Portugal on Nov. 11.

The movements adopted an action program including the following aims: Disarming the civilian population; accelerating the formation of a national army; putting an end to all forms of violence and intimidation; guaranteeing the right of free political activity throughout the country and creating "a climate of political tolerance and national unity within the political and ideological diversity of Angola."

Army Question

On the question of establishing a unified Angolan army from the three movements, the leaders decided to form a permanent military commission and said the maximum number of troops would be set at 30,000 men.

A previous agreement signed earlier in the year provided for a 24,000-man army. But it was scrapped when fighting broke out among the rival groups.

The groups said they recognized that the transitional government guiding the mineral-rich southwest African territory to independence had "met many difficulties presented by the liberation movements themselves."

In an effort to strengthen the central government, the groups agreed on a series of measures including closer collaboration between the guerrillas and ministers.

Mr. Roberto, speaking for the three movements, told the closing meeting: "We are going from here with hearts full of hope. We have made these accords in order that our country can get back to peace."

Angolan Refugee Trek

LUANDA, Angola, June 22 (WP).—Portuguese whites agitating for help to return to Portugal are threatening to drive across Africa in a caravan of 2,500 trucks and cars if the Lisbon government continues to refuse to provide them with sea transportation.

A white spokesman said his organization had 3,500 persons signed up for the 8,000-mile drive through eight African countries. He said the Portuguese high commissioner here, Gen. Antonio de Silva Cardoso, had been informed of the plan and was discussing it with authorities in Lisbon.

The scheme appears to be aimed primarily at pressuring the Portuguese government into providing ships for the more than 100,000 whites, many of them refugees, now seeking to leave Angola because of the fighting among rival nationalist movements.

A trek across Africa by Angolan refugees would dramatize the plight of the Portuguese here and probably embarrass the Lisbon government. Lisbon has been delaying on the Portuguese refugee problem, it is believed, because the Communists do not want to see the ranks of the opposition swollen by hostile, primarily right-wing refugees. The Portuguese are now leaving at the rate of only about 500 a day on regular and specially chartered civilian aircraft.

U.S. Lists $200-Million Fees by Arms Firms

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT).—The Pentagon has told Senate subcommittee that U.S. manufacturers of military equipment paid more than $200 million to sales agents in foreign countries during the last 2 1/2 years.

The Defense Department report to the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations is partial and tentative. However, it lists well over 20 companies and includes virtually every major arms contractor that does business overseas.

According to reliable government sources who provided information about the report, the Pentagon has classified the document and the subcommittee is seeking to have it declassified. The report provides the first information on the overall scope of what U.S. firms spend to promote their sales through agents overseas and it coincides with disclosures that some agents engage in influence peddling and, it is alleged, outright bribery of foreign officials.

The report also serves as a backdrop to the role of multinational corporations in the international arms trade and the conduct of the firms in promoting sales. The hypothesis of the subcommittee staff is that various parts of the government—the Treasury Department, the Pentagon and the State Department—are anxious to promote U.S. arms sales.

The subcommittee's feeling is that, in its desire to promote these sales, the executive branch may be taking a somewhat tolerant attitude toward the payment of questionable agents' fees.

The report on the fees was submitted to the subcommittee last week by Lt. Gen. Howard Fish, director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency. It is only a sampling of contracts processed by the agency and includes only the larger sales made under the Foreign Military Sales Act.

Pentagon employees are making additions to and deletions from the initial 12-page report this weekend and "final" data is to be delivered to the subcommittee tomorrow. Gen. Fish is scheduled to testify before the subcommittee Tuesday.

The data has been assembled on the basis of contracts, rather than contractors. The contractors involved, however, are the major manufacturers of military aircraft, missiles, tanks and electronic equipment.

According to subcommittee sources, the senators have asked the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to supply them with documents relating to its agents and consultants abroad and expect to receive information about overseas payments from Ashland Oil, Inc., tomorrow.

The sources also said that officials of the Exxon Corp. will appear before the subcommittee in a closed session on Wednesday. The subcommittee has a rule that allows corporate officials to appear in closed sessions to ask that particular information or documents they supply be kept secret. The senators on the panel, chaired by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, rule on the corporation's requests.

Cites Russian Warnings on War

Sadat Interview Recognizes Reality of Israel

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, June 22.—The Soviet Union has warned Egypt four times against attacking Israel within its pre-June, 1967, borders, President Anwar Sadat was quoted here today as saying in an interview.

The Lebanese newspaper Al Anwar reported he said that Israel had become an accomplished fact within those borders because the two leading world blocs were protecting that reality.

"The four times I traveled to the Soviet Union, they pointed out to me that Israel was a fact and that Israel should not be attacked within its 1967 borders," he was quoted as saying.

"Even more than that, they asked us not to undertake any military operation at all, even in our own territory. That was the attitude of the friend on whom we depended.

"As for the other state, its attitude is so well known that when it received the famous appeal, to save Israel on the fourth day of the war, it intervened immediately," Mr. Sadat was quoted as saying.

"Is it because America failed last March [in accomplishing a new Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement] we attack her without knowing the internal circumstances in America? And Israel's circumstances that make her unable to accept peace, or rather avoid it? Are we required to end the dialogue with America and return to using words like 'imperialism' and 'colonialism'? This is the easiest thing we can do but this is wrong and does not lead anywhere," he said.

The Egyptian President said "when I wanted to liquidate the Israeli pocket [west of the Suez Canal] in December, 1973, and I was ready to do this, [Secretary of State Henry] Kissinger came Dec. 11 and 12, 1973, and I told him the situation and asked what would be America's position.

"Kissinger replied, 'We will enter the war with Israel against you because we will not allow Soviet weapons to win over American weapons again.'

"This is the world of reality," Mr. Sadat said. "So why should we get involved in political bargaining and speak about throwing Israel into the sea?"

"Until now the intentions of the American President and his Secretary of State are not enemy intentions, but rather intentions for a peaceful solution based on justice. As long as they are committed to that we must continue our relations with America until the opposite is proved," Mr. Sadat said.

He said the two superpowers, "and the whole world East and West, say Israel is an existing reality. I tell Arabs we should use our heads. If [Libyan leader Col.] Moamer Qadhafi wants to remove Israel, I hope he will ask his new allies, the Soviets, about their opinion before he takes such a stand."

The newspaper also quoted the President as saying he will allow nonstrategic Israeli goods through the Suez Canal only after Israel confirms peaceful intentions with concrete action.

"The Constantinople treaty says Egypt is entitled to ban the ships of any country in a state of war with Egypt," President Sadat was quoted as saying.

This convention of 1888, signed by nine nations, regulated the passage of warships through the canal.

"As for nonstrategic goods aboard non-Israeli ships, I was asked about them repeatedly and replied what my policy has always proclaimed," he said.

"I said that nonstrategic goods will be allowed to pass when Israel proves its peaceful intentions with clear steps. That is my attitude and it has not changed.

"As for the passage of Israeli ships—it will not be allowed at all except as part of a comprehensive settlement including the Palestine question."

U.S. Unit at Women's Parley Belittled by Unofficial Group

By Stanley Meisler

MEXICO CITY, June 22.—A group of U.S. women confronted their country's delegation to the UN conference on women here yesterday and accused it of failing to represent black women, Latin women and, in fact, American women in general.

At the meeting in a patio of the U.S. Embassy, Carl Hemmer, a delegation member who is a family-planning specialist for the Agency for International Development, was hissed as he stepped to a microphone to address the protesters. They had made it clear earlier that they did not believe men should be on the delegation.

"I know how you feel," Mr. Hemmer said, "but I believe men have a role to play in this. I am concerned that women throughout the world have the right, freedom and resources to have planned parenthood."

A sneering cry came from the crowd: "Have you had a vasectomy?"

"Yes, I have," Mr. Hemmer replied. His assertion that he had thus been sterilized surprised and quieted his hecklers.

Bid for Confidence

He said the women should realize that the U.S. government was sincere in approaching the problems discussed at the conference. "We are in it for humanitarian reasons," he said, "and we believe in the dignity of women."

The meeting at the embassy had been called by the delegation to open a dialogue with U.S. women attending sessions of the tribunal, a separate UN-sponsored meeting of nongovernmental orga- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Americans Recruited as Rhodesia Mercenaries

U.S. Confirms African's Report, Investigates for Violation of Law

WASHINGTON, June 22 (UPI).—American mercenaries are fighting in the Rhodesian Army against black guerrillas and more are being recruited, according to a spokesman for Rhodesian black nationalists.

A State Department official said that the U.S. government is checking to see whether any laws have been broken but has done nothing to stop the recruiting so far.

"About 60 Americans are there already, fighting, and many more are being actively recruited," said Tapson Mawere, the chief representative in this country of the militant Zimbabwe African National Union, which seeks black-majority rule in Rhodesia.

Recruiter Named

Temple Cole, the State Department's Rhodesia Desk officer, said "there are certainly indications" that Mr. Mawere's description of mercenary recruiting is accurate.

Mr. Cole identified the recruiter as "Robert K. Brown of an organization called Phoenix Associates, near Denver."

Contacted by telephone, Mr. Brown said that he has been recruiting white mercenaries since September and said that the purpose of Phoenix Associates is to "merchandise information on mercenary opportunities abroad."

He said his advertisements have drawn "about 300" responses but he did not know how many Americans have actually joined the Rhodesian Army.

"I have no official or unofficial contact with any country," Mr. Brown said. "I am not an agent for a foreign power."

Mr. Mawere also claimed that American mercenaries bound for Rhodesia were being trained at the Marine Corps base in Quantico, Va., disguised as South African troops.

Mr. Cole denied knowledge of any such training. But he said the State Department was checking into Mr. Brown's recruiting efforts "to see if there is a violation of law"—such as Mr. Brown's working as an agent for a foreign power without being registered with the State Department. Americans who serve in foreign armies can lose their U.S. citizenship.

Ted Lockwood, director of the Washington Office on Africa, a private organization concerned with southern African liberation issues, said he answered an advertisement that Mr. Brown had placed in the February issue of Shooting Times magazine and received an issue of a Phoenix Associates magazine, Soldiers of Fortune, plus applications for enlisting in the Rhodesian Army.

Justice Department spokesman Robert Stevenson acknowledged that his agency has received complaints about Mr. Brown's recruiting. He said: "We are aware of his activities and no charges have been placed."

Mr. Mawere charged that "this [recruiting] is in keeping with the real U.S. policy of supporting minority regimes in southern Africa."

Envoy Out of Zaire

MADRID, June 22 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton, expelled from Kinshasa following allegations that the United States plotted the assassination of Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, arrived yesterday for a rest and said that Mr. Mobutu was being misled by "anti-Western individuals."

Mr. Hinton said that allegations in the government-controlled Zairian press that the CIA was behind a recent plot to kill Mr. Mobutu and overthrow his regime were "incredible and preposterous."

'73 Accord as Beginning of End

Laos Army, Created by U.S., Was First Element to Collapse

By Henry Kamm

VIENTIANE, Laos (NYT).—In the virtual surrender of Laotian non-Communists to the Pathet Lao following the Communist victories in Cambodia and South Vietnam, no element of the right-ist side collapsed more quickly and more completely than the armed forces that the United States had built, trained, paid, supplied and all but commanded.

Although a semblance of two separate armies—the Royal Army and the Pathet Lao—continues to exist, it is conceded by everyone ranging from the U.S. Embassy to the Pathet Lao that the only force remaining is the Commu-nist-led Pathet Lao.

U.S. sources concede ruefully that last month's flight of the military leaders who were most committed to the American view, notably Defense Minister Sisouk na Champasak and Maj. Gen. Vang Pao, was merely the culmi-nation of a process that began with the truce accord of 1973, when Meo irregulars were inte-grated into the Royal Army.

Irregular Army

A less partisan Western expert went beyond this view, contend-ing that it was consistent U.S. military policy throughout the Laotian war that demoralized the Royal Army and brought it down without resistance. In this view, which is shared by many in political circles here, the United States placed its faith in the irregular Meo army that it cre-ated and directed, and relegated the Royal Army to relative insig-nificance.

As a result, in this view, when the CIA stopped paying and sup-plying Gen. Vang Pao's irregu-lars and they were integrated into the Royal Army, there was no effective army left on the Vientiane side, both parts of the amalgam descending to the same level of low pay, low morale and, consequently, high corruptibility.

During the fighting, Gen. Vang Pao's clandestine army of moun-tain tribesmen, mainly Meo like himself, was paid at a higher rate and their families more regularly fed than the Royal Army.

U.S. Logistics Network

Their needs in food, ammunition and other supplies were filled directly through a U.S. logis-tics network based in Thailand.

The Royal Army also was paid and supplied by the United States but through its own command, whose corruption, inefficiency and fuedal internecine rivalries increased through the war. The irregulars bore the brunt of the fighting and human losses. These *differences intensified the dis-*trust and contempt between them and particularly their commanders.

Incorporated into the Royal Army, Gen. Vang Pao and his Meos felt like stepchildren, ac-cording to a U.S. source, and *could not get used to dealing* with the command. The Amer-ican military attaché, Brig. Gen. Roswell Round jr., was said by the source to have been spend-ing much of his time "nursing" Gen. Vang Pao's feelings.

U.S. Jets Leave Thailand

BANGKOK, June 22 (UPI).—The last U.S. F-111 swing-wing fighter bombers departed yester-day as part of the continuing withdrawal of American forces from Thailand, a U.S. military spokesman announced.

He said 16 F-111s left Korat Air Base for a U.S. base. Thirteen other F-111s left Thailand a week ago.

In addition, the spokesman said, 10 F-4 Phantom jets are to leave Udorn Air Base today.

The number of U.S. aircraft in Thailand dropped to about 300 at four air bases following the departure of the F-111s. At the height of the Indochina war, there were more than 700 air-craft here.



United Press International.

THE LONG ORDEAL—Juan Born (right), director of third largest private company in Latin America who was kidnapped with his brother, Jorge (left), nine months ago by leftist Montoneros guerrillas in an ambush in Buenos Aires, was freed Friday for what he said was a record $60-million ransom. He told newsmen his brother, Jorge, was released by the guerrillas three months ago, but the company decided to keep the news secret. The brothers are shown during captivity in photo released by guerrillas.

Idea Reportedly Rejected

CIA Aide Said to Study Anti-Lumumba Plot

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT).—The CIA investigated whether it should assassinate Patrice Lumumba, the Congolese leader, in 1960 but rejected the idea as unwise and unnecessary, au-thoritative intelligence sources said last week.

According to a source, a senior intelligence officer who was assigned to "examine the possibilities of assassinating Mr. Lumumba," made such a study and recommended against it. The planning went no further.

"It never got beyond that stage at the agency," the source said. The plan was never proposed to the National Security Council or the White House, he added.

Mr. Lumumba was deposed as premier of the Congo (now called Zaire) in December, 1960, and taken as a prisoner to Leopold-ville (Kinshasa). On Feb. 9, 1961, the central government an-nounced that he had escaped with two companions. On Feb. 13, it said that Mr. Lumumba had been murdered by Congolese tribesmen.

The Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic charged in the United Nations that his death was the act of agents sup-ported by the Belgian govern-ment, which controlled the Congo until independence was granted in 1960.

An authoritative U.S. intel-ligence source said the U.S. gov-ernment had nothing to do with the murder but he acknowledged that the United States had secretly given material support to Mr. Lumumba's enemies.

The assassination study was unearthed in 1973 when the CIA began an internal inquiry into wrongdoing. It has been de-scribed to the staff of the Rockefeller commission and the Senate Select Committee on In-telligence.

"It appeared to me," a source said, "that this case established there was no need to get White House approval before the agency examined assassination as a contingency."

The examination of the feasi-bility of killing Mr. Lumumba, the original plans to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and the original plotting that result-ed in CIA support for a group that killed Rafael Trujillo Molina, the Dominican Republic president, began in the administration of President Dwight Eisenhower, sev-eral intelligence and government sources have said.

A source familiar with investi-gations of intelligence matters said that "during the Eisenhower years there is no indication of higher-up White House involve-ment." But he acknowledged that a review of National Security Council files for the Eisenhower years was "not complete."

Another source said that, under President Eisenhower, Allen Dulles, then CIA director, had "far more autonomy" than he did under President John Kennedy.

According to sources, the Sen-ate committee is investigating five cases where there is the pos-sibility that the agency became involved in an assassination plot. They are the Lumumba and Castro cases, Trujillo's death, the death of South Vietnamese Presi-dent Ngo Dinh Diem and a plot against former President Sukarno of Indonesia.

"In several of these cases, Diem and Sukarno, for instance, what was done and who authorized it is still not clear," a source said. But he added that there were documents or testimony suggesting either direct CIA involvement in assassination plots or agency sup-port for groups seeking to over-throw a leader where it was pos-sible that he might be killed.

These sources have rejected as "frivolous" reports that the CIA was involved in plots against President Charles de Gaulle of France, Premier Chou En-lai of China and François Duvalier, the late president of Haiti. In the case of Mr. Duvalier, however, support for dissident groups by other U.S. agencies was not ruled out.

Mr. Lumumba, a former postal clerk in the Belgian Congo, be-came head of a coalition govern-ment in June, 1960. His support, many persons in Belgium and the United States believed, came from the Soviet Union and the UAR. Moreover, his policies were re-garded as anti-white.

Diem Murder Considered

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP).—The United States considered the assassination of President Diem in 1963 but it was rejected in a high-level decision, the Senate Select Committee on Intel-ligence said Friday.

Mr. Diem and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, the secret police chief, were killed on Nov. 2, 1963, following a military coup in Sai-gon led by Maj. Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh.

The acting committee chair-man, Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, told reporters that "We have no *indication* at this *moment* that there was any direct American involvement in the assassination of Diem." But he said more wit-nesses would have to be called before any findings could be made on the question of indirect complicity.

"I think it's very obvious from what's already been printed that there was some American interest in the plot to overthrow the Diem government. But I think I cannot go beyond that," Sen. Tower said.

Japan Parliament Undercuts Miki's Legislative Program

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, June 22 (NYT).—With only two weeks to go in its current session, Japan's Diet (parliament) has so far failed to pass any of the major legisla-tion promised by Premier Takeo Miki and has thus jeopardized his political standing.

When Mr. Miki took office in December, after a tax scandal forced former Premier Kakuei Tanaka to resign, he pledged to push forward with several long-pending treaties and to adopt reform in domestic politics.

But the governing Liberal-Democratic party has just with-drawn from parliament the pro-posed ratification of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

Hawks, Doves Agree

Hawks of the governing party and doves of the leftist opposi-tion, acting in rare agreement, forced the government to back down.

Therefore, Japan, the only na-tion ever to suffer atomic bomb-ing, continues to hold out against ratifying the treaty. The hawks of the ruling party want a firmer guarantee of U.S. nuclear protec-tion following the Vietnam de-pact as an "unequal treaty" im-stand primarily to embarrass the government.

Knowledgeable Japanese said that beneath the political reasons *was emotional opposition to* the pact as an "unequal treaty" im-posed by the United States and Soviet Union on lesser nations, much as the colonial powers im-posed "unequal treaties" on Asian nations in the last century.

In another area, Japan's nego-*tiations with China for a treaty* of peace and friendship have bogged down. They are not even close to parliamentary considera-tion. The Chinese are insisting on a clause stating opposition to "hegemony" by any power in Asia—meaning the Soviet Union. The Japanese, not wanting to get caught up in the Chinese-Soviet conflict, have so far re-fused.

Another treaty, to define boun-daries and to provide for joint development on the underse continental shelf between Japan and Korea, has been put aside because the Japanese govern-ment has failed to obtain a sat-isfactory settlement of the Kim Dae Jung affair. Mr. Kim, a South Korean opposition leader, was kidnapped from Tokyo by South Korean agents in August, 1973.

Caught With President Kerekou's Wife

Dahomey Says Minister Is Killed for Adultery

From Wire Dispatches

COTONOU, Dahomey, June 22.—Dahomey's Interior Minister, Capt. Michel Aikpe, was killed *Friday night after President* Mathieu Kerekou burst into the captain's home and found him committing adultery with his wife, the Cotonou radio reported yes-terday.

The radio said that Maj. Kere-kou, 41, was warned by militant supporters *that his wife had* driven to the home of Capt. Aikpe. The captain was a com-rade-in-arms of President Kere-kou, a paratrooper who led the 1972 coup that brought Dahomey's fifth military regime to power since the west African *country's independence from* France in 1960.

The President led his personal guard to Capt. Aikpe's home, burst open the door and caught Capt. Aikpe and Mrs. Kerekou in the act, the radio said. It said the naked interior minister was *shot as he tried to run away* but did not report what happened to the President's wife.

Maj. Kerekou gathered Dahomey's political and military leaders yesterday, informed them of the shooting and ordered them to draw the necessary moral lessons *from it.* Then the national radio explained the incident in detail in a broadcast by the Minister of Information and National Orientation, Capt. Martin Azo-hiho.

"All militants, men and women, should learn a lesson from this event," he said. "Some have not yet understood that the demands of the revolution extend to all fields, including their life and their moral attitude in so-ciety.

"In any case, the revolution is not a gala dinner. Neither is it a child's game. And those who want to play with it will learn the lesson at their expense."

Today, the radio reported that President Kerekou had named Capt. Azonhiho as acting inte-rior minister, but maintained its silence on the fate of President Kerekou's wife. Little is known about her and government offi-cials discouraged questions about her by newsmen today.

Capt. Aikpe first came to na-tional prominence when he parti-cipated in a government of young officers which took power in 1967. He later developed into one of Maj. Kerekou's main support-ers and closest aides.

Since he helped Maj. Kerekou come to power in 1972, the cap-tain commanded a parachute unit stationed at Ouidah, 25 miles east of Cotonou.

The President vowed to end "corruption, treason and dema-goguery" in Dahomey when he took power. Until his death, Capt. Aikpe was reputed to have been one of the President's most de-voted followers.

Maj. Kerekou is not only pres-ident but also premier and de-fense minister.

Dahomey has a population of 2.37 million, most of whom are agricultural workers.

Portuguese Military Warns Parties, Supports 'Pluralism'

(Continued from Page 1)

tive life being forbidden to it." The Socialist and centrist majori-ty in the assembly has pushed through a rule allowing for free debate on national issues for fixed daily periods.

The council painted a grim picture of the economic situation —a foreign-payments deficit that it predicted would reach well over a billion dollars this year: "prac-tically exhausted foreign reserves" with the exception of gold hold-ings; an 8-per-cent unemployment rate and an expected 6-per-cent drop this year in the gross na-*tional product.*

The country was again told to face austerity, although since such warnings began to be issued more than six months ago little action has been taken. A decrease in imports, restrictions on wage rises, a cut in internal consump-tion and increased domestic pro-duction were made part of a program that the coalition gov-ernment was instructed to put into effect by the end of July.

"The Armed Forces Movement considers that the grave economic and financial situation of the country obliges the present coali-tion government to overcome its natural differences and to arrive at a common solution to the problem of economic develop-ment," the document said.

Among the country's political problems, the council said, are "counter-revolutionary activities fomented from outside the coun-try and supported within by agents of national capitalism and colonialism." The council also condemned pseudo-revolutionary leftists "who, although sometimes well-intentioned, tend to create anarchical situations that are deeply disruptive to a coherent revolutionary process."

Leftist March

Both types of activity will be repressed, if necessary by armed action, the council declared. It said that it would not tolerate the existence of armed groups or the infiltration within the armed forces of political organi-zations.

Shortly after the document was issued, several hundred leftist ex-tremists defied the council by marching on *Caxxas Prison out-*side Lisbon, where several hun-dred of their comrades are being held for counter-revolutionary ac-tivity. Security forces broke up *the demonstration with tear gas* and clubs and by firing into the air.

The council, while denying that it wished to question the legitimacy or role of political parties, also called for the forma-tion of popular organizations that would be directly linked with the armed forces and would constitute a beginning of direct democracy. This idea was first presented before the elections, amid suspicion that some mili-tary leaders sought to bypass the parties.

The council said that human motivations in Portugal had to be transformed from purely materialistic ones characteristic of capitalist societies and that altruistic and collectivist attitudes had to be fostered. Information should not have a monolithic character of propaganda, it said. But the council announced that it intended to transform "one or more newspapers, already virtu-ally belonging to the state, into semi-official organs, whose news and doctrines naturally reflect the positions of the armed forces *movement.*"

Republica Issue in France

PARIS, June 22 (AP).—A French newspaper will publish tomorrow a special issue of the banned Portuguese Socialist news-paper *Republica.*

The special issue is in the form of a four-page supplement of the Quotidien de Paris, a French lib-eral-left newspaper. An explana-tory note says it is being pub-lished here "because of the im-possibility of the Republica staff putting out their newspaper."

Wilson Aide Drops Briefings On Off-Record Basis for Press

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, June 22 (NYT).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's press secretary has ended a 30-year tradition of daily "back-ground" press briefings for Brit-ish correspondents who cover Parliament.

The announcement was made late Thursday by Joseph Haines, the Prime Minister's press sec-retary. In a note to "lobby" cor-respondents—reporters who gath-er daily in Parliament to receive off-the-record or otherwise un-attributable information—he said the briefings would be discon-tinued.

Given the complexity of mod-ern government, he said, he no longer felt competent to answer questions on "very detailed" mat-ters. Those should best be ex-plored with specialists in indi-vidual departments.

"I think that many people rightly suspect the validity of stories that lean very heavily on thin air," he said.

Journalists Complain

Since the announcement, there have been complaints by some of the 20 or so journalists involved that Mr. Wilson has further restricted access to government policy-making and by several Conservative members of Parlia-ment.

"Relations between Mr. Wil-son's government and the press," Jonathan Aitken, a Conservative, said, are "at an all-time low." He then went on to list a variety of complaints, including the gov-ernment's efforts to suppress the still unpublished parts of the di-aries of the late Richard Cross-man, a former cabinet member.

Relations between the press and Mr. Wilson have not, in fact, ever reached an all-time high. He is impatient with questioners, often excoriating or belittling the ques-tion before answering it.

But in many quarters, Mr. Haines's move—which he would not have taken without Mr. Wil-son's consent—was regarded as well-timed and long overdue. The old system enabled some report-ers to emerge from the briefings and write stories that began, in the fashion of English journalism, "I am led to believe by the Prime Minister" or "I understand the Prime Minister is unhappy" and so on.

Mr. Haines argued in his note that all of this confused the reading public as to the source of important information and, *even when the information was* unimportant, led to absurdities.

"Even the name of the annual Poppy Day seller who calls on the Prime Minister is given unattributably," he said.

Privately, too, Mr. Haines feels that the briefings spared report-*ers the need to check out stories* from other sources. He also com-plained that off-the-record com-ments he made one day turned out to be on the record the next.

Amin Puts Off Execution

(Continued from Page 1)

personal message from the Queen, Gen. Amin has imposed other *conditions on Britain if Mr. Hills's* life were to be spared. They in-clude a request for spare parts for the British-designed and manufactured military equipment in his arsenal, the expulsion of Uganda refugees from Britain and steps to halt all "malicious propa-ganda" *against Uganda.*

London Denies Humiliation

LONDON, June 22 (AP).—The two envoys, "far from being humiliated, were treated as honor-ed guests" of Gen. Amin, British government officials said today.

British officials said Gen. Blair and Maj. Grahame were received by Gen. Amin yesterday at his home in Arua, 300 miles north-west of Kampala. The home, they said, is a native-style thatch-ed cottage with a doorway so low that "even Amin has practically to get on his knees to enter."

The officials said they believed this was the basis for the radio claim.

10,000 Support Abortion in U.K.

LONDON, June 22 (Reuters).—More than 10,000 women in-cluding delegations from the Netherlands, France and Portugal demonstrated here yesterday in support of legalized abortion.

The main target of the rally and speeches was proposed legislation that would restrict abortion—legalized here in 1967 —to cases of serious medical need and make it almost impossible for foreign women to come to this country for abortions.

Malaysia Plans Anti-Red Drive

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 22 (UPI).—Malaysia plans to expand its police and armed forces and create a neighborhood defense force to fight intensified Communist insurgency, Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak said yesterday.

Since March, various factions of the Communist party, operat-ing from the Thai-Malaysian bor-der area, have ambushed secu-rity force units and assassinated key police counterinsurgency de-tectives.

The Prime Minister, speaking at the opening of the 26th an-nual conference of the United Malays National Organization, did not elaborate on the planned expansion of the armed forces or the neighborhood security plan. But government sources said the expansion would involve both personnel increases and purchase of more sophisticated weapons. The civil security scheme would include household registration to root out Communist supporters.

U.S. Unit at Women's Parley Belittled by Unofficial Group

(Continued from Page 1)

nizations interested in the prob-lems of women.

Women from the tribunal group asserted that, although the dele-gation had black and Spanish-speaking members, it did not represent the thinking of minority women in the United States.

Wynta Boynes, of the Congress of Racial Equality, said: "It is impossible for the people on this delegation to understand what the situation of oppressed women in the United States is all about." She said the delegation reflected the thinking mainly of the State Department and AID, agencies that, she said, subvert the rights of men and women throughout the world.

A co-leader of the U.S. delega-tion, Mrs. Patricia Hutar, then invited all of her colleagues to describe their qualifications as fighters for women's and civil rights. The delegates went to microphones to do so.

'The Greatest Thing'

"This delegation has done the greatest thing for me," said Gilda Bojorquez Gjurich, a Mexican-American delegate from Los An-geles. "Only in the United States could someone like myself rise to speak for Mexican women and other minority women."

Another member of the delega-tion, Joan Goodin of the AFL-CIO, said: "I am overwhelmed that this delegation of women has chosen a trade unionist as a member. The men don't always do this, I'll have you know."

Guy Wiggins, a State Depart-ment officer, said he had been assigned to the problem of women's rights a year ago, "but I have been for women's rights before it became a professional responsibility." He called out to his wife: "Isn't that right?" she replied: "Yes, it is."

But this did not satisfy the au-dience. "Your wife should be on the delegation, *not you,*" someone shouted.

It was not clear that the heck-ling women represented the senti-ment of most U.S. women attend-ing the tribunal. American feminist leader Betty Friedan, for example, said: "The makeup of the delegation is neither here nor there. I'm interested in what comes out of the conference."

'Real Power'

She added that the official UN conference may not be as im-portant as the nongovernmental tribunal, where, she said, "the women of the world can show their real power."

In a very general way, the U.S. position was outlined to the conference Friday by Mrs. Hutar, the co-leader of the delegation who is also a U.S. representative to the UN Economic and Social Council.

"Women cannot wait, with arms folded," she said, "for men to achieve a new order before women can achieve equality. On the contrary, women must con-tinue their work, already begun, to achieve a truly equal partner-ship."

Mrs. Hutar said that the U.S. government delegation would in-troduce later a draft declaration calling for equal rights for wom-en and stressing the importance of women in economic develop-ment.

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Irish Rail Bridge Bombed but Train Is Not Damaged

DUBLIN, June 22 (NYT).—Terrorists today blew up a rail-road bridge near here in an at-tack apparently aimed at a train carrying supporters of the Irish Republican Army.

The only casualty was a man found dead beside the track. He had been stabbed in the heart and beaten, and police said that it appeared that he had disturb-ed the terrorists as they planted their explosives.

The explosion, at Sallins, 20 miles west of Dublin, occurred about a half-hour after the pas-sage of a train carrying IRA sup-porters to a commemorative cer-emony.

5 Slain in Ulster

BELFAST, June 22 (Reuters).—Two men were killed and a 15-year-old boy injured by bullets fired from a passing car here to-night.

The murders brought the death toll to five since Friday morning.

CIA Head Says Files Burned

(Continued from Page 1)

characterize Sen. Stennis's re-action but the senator has long been a defender of the CIA. Ap-parently both he and Rep. Nedzi were satisfied with Mr. Colby's assurance that corrective action would be taken.

No follow-up investigation was conducted by the CIA or any other agency, to determine whether any of the activities warranted prosecution or to find out how extensive they actually were, Mr. Colby emphasized Fri-day that in May, 1973, he was concentrating on the future, on making sure that the misdeeds were not repeated.

He said that on Aug. 29, 1973 he issued "specific instructions with respect to each of the categories of activities included in the inspector general's re-port," banning some, laying down strict rules for others and declar-ing still others permissible.

Concerning the CIA's "follow-ing of people around in America," for example, he said he "issued a directive saying 'you won't do that any more'... I frankly didn't care at that point whether it was 20 cases or 40 cases. The fact was, there weren't going to be any more."

As a result of the lack of depth of the CIA's probe of it-self in 1973, and because he agreed with the Rockefeller com-mission at its formation that the CIA would not interview former employees—to avoid any sugges-tion that the CIA was trying to influence their testimony—"the commission knows more than I do" about CIA misdeeds, Mr. Colby said. "There's a couple of cases, a couple of incidents men-tioned [in the commission re-port] that I didn't know about. I don't challenge the fact that they happened. But they're not in our records."

2 Libels Make It Right

COPENHAGEN, June 22 (Reu-ters).—Danish Premier Anker Joergensen violated libel laws when he called the conservative weekly Minut a fascist publica-tion, a Copenhagen court ruled yesterday. The court ruled out punishment because Minut had previously called Mr. Joergensen a criminal, traitor and a "shame on Denmark."

Syrians Show Little Trust In Kissinger

By Juan de Onis

DAMASCUS, June 22 (NYT).—According to virtually every of-ficial talked with here, the Syrian government puts little trust in Secretary of State Henry Kis-singer's way of seeking a political settlement in the Middle East and is suspicious of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

The visit to Washington of Deputy Premier Abdel Halim Khaddam, who is also foreign minister, is regarded without en-thusiasm here. Officials see it merely as an opportunity for Syria to restate its insistence on full withdrawal by Israel from occupied Arab lands and recogni-tion of the national rights of the Palestinians.

Syrian officials have cooled to the idea, which they championed earlier this year, of an early *resumption of the Geneva* con-ference on the Middle East, ac-cording to diplomatic sources here.

After consultations with Mos-cow, the Syrians apparently share the Soviet view that such a con-ference faces no prospect of suc-cess and could lead to a danger-ous impasse if there are no changes in the attitude of Israel and the United States on basic issues.

The Geneva conference, as con-vened in December, 1973, after the Arab-Israeli war two months ear-lier, is aimed at seeking a settle-ment of all aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Mr. Kissinger, by contrast, favors a step-by-step approach.

As Mr. Khaddam arrived in Washington, Boris Ponomarev, a secretary of the Soviet Commu-nist party who is an influential figure in Arab-Soviet relations, arrived here for consultations.

This visit appeared likely to re-inforce the Soviet military and political commitment to Syria's defenses against Israel and it came at a time of press reports in Beirut that additional deliv-eries of Soviet electronic equip-ment have been made for Syria's air-defense system.

Khaddam Ends Talks

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Khaddam concluded their meetings yester-day with no sign they made any progress on restarting the Middle East negotiating process.

Russian-PLO Talks

DAMASCUS, June 22 (AP).—Talks started here today to con-solidate ties between the Pales-tine Liberation Organization and the Soviet Union, the Palestinian news agency Wafa reported.

The PLO side was led by guer-rilla chief Yassir Arafat, and the Soviet team by Mr. Ponoma-rev.

Atlantan Hints King Death Plot

ATLANTA, June 22 (AP).—Police Commissioner Reginald Eaves said Friday he had received sworn statements and documents alleging a conspiracy in the slay-ing of the black civil rights lead-er, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr.

He said the material "arouses some question in my mind" and was sufficient to warrant further investigation.

James Earl Ray, who admitted in court he fired the rifle shot that killed Dr. King in Memphis on April 4, 1968, is serving a 99-year prison sentence but has since tried to change his plea to not guilty.

Japan Mudslides Kill 10

TOKYO, June 22 (UPI).—Mudslides brought on by torren-tial rains killed 10 persons in western Japan today, according to police.

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Despite Pledge in January

Speaker Concedes Congress Will Fail to Meet Objectives

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT). —Speaker of the House Carl Albert conceded yesterday that the current Congress would be unable to enact "programs and policies that will return us to ful employment, economic prosperity and durable social peace and progress."

In a letter to all committee chairmen in the House, Rep. Albert, D-Okla., declared: "Try as we might, and we shall cooperate as effectively as we can with the President, frankly, we cannot expect to reach those goals during the 94th Congress."

Rep. Albert urged the chairmen to concentrate in the months to come on developing broad policies that could be used as a basis for the Democratic platform in the 1976 election campaign and as the cornerstone of the party's legislative program beginning in 1977.

The letter was dated Thursday but was not made available for publication until yesterday.

Difficulties Acknowledged

On Friday, Rep. Albert said the letter "was not meant to indicate that we are throwing in the towel."

Rather, he said, it was intended as an acknowledgment of the difficulties in passing Democratic legislation with a Republican in the White House and as a way "to have congressional input and committee expertise" involved in drafting the party's presidential campaign platform.

Asked whether he planned to scrap or recast the ambitious program of legislation he proposed early this year, the speaker replied:

"We're not going to be willing to surrender to the President. We may be willing to compromise. But we're not going to surrender Democratic principles to get a bill through over his vetoes."

Nonetheless, Rep. Albert's tone in the letter and in the interview was quite different from the optimism he expressed at the beginning of this session of Congress.

On Jan. 13, he unveiled a list of "immediate action goals" and another list of "other imperative goals of the 94th Congress." They included a broad range of proposals on the economy, energy and social policy.

"We mean business. We intend to act," the speaker said in January.

Since then, the House has failed to override President Ford's vetoes of measures that would create government-financed jobs, increase farm production and regulate strip-mining.

Mr. Ford has promised to veto another measure involving housing subsidies, and the energy policy recommended by the Democratic leadership was severely diluted before it was passed by the House in the last week.

All these measures had been on Rep. Albert's list of priorities.

In his letter, Rep. Albert said: "Our point of departure will be 1977. While it is impossible to determine with precision what the issues are likely to be at the present, expert, in-depth thinking beginning now will undoubtedly result in reasonable approximations, and as time proceeds revisions and refinements can be developed."



Carl Albert

Vancouver, Wash., Ceremony Honors '37 Soviet Polar Flight

By Andrew H. Malcolm

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 22 (NYT).—It took almost four decades but this city of 40,000 has hailed a team of aging Russian aviators and dedicated what is believed to be the first monument in the United States honoring an achievement of the Soviet Union.

The occasion was the 38th anniversary, on Friday, of the unplanned landing here in 1937 of three Russian fliers completing the world's first flight over the North Pole, a then unheard-of journey of 5,288 miles. Moscow sent a large delegation to attend the ceremonies.

The trip from Moscow to Vancouver, the first nonstop polar flight, pioneered what has since become a major commercial airline route. In 1937 it took 63 hours and 16 minutes. Last week, the Soviet delegation made the same trip in 11 hours, 14 minutes.

The festivities were covered by more than 20 Soviet journalists. But Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States, took his own photographs of the event.

Governor's Praise

Washington Gov. Dan Evans praised the aviators, their flight and the ceremonies. Ambassador Dobrynin thanked the local memorial committee, noting facetiously that it had even arranged authentic rainy weather, the same cold drizzle that greeted the three Soviet flyers in their Ant-25 monoplane 38 years ago.

The aviators were Valeri Chkalov, the pilot; Georgi Baidukov, the copilot, and Alexander Belyakov, the navigator. Mr. Belyakov and Mr. Baidukov came here for the celebrations, but Mr. Chkalov, who died in a 1938 air crash, was represented by his son, Igor.

Speaking before the stone monument near the runway where they set down in 1937, the navigator and the copilot thanked Vancouver in lengthy formal speeches and presented the city with a number of gifts, including a copy of their diary in Russian, a model airplane and a bust of the pilot, Mr. Chkalov.

Their achievement, in the face of hazardous weather and severe navigational difficulties, never received the same lasting fame in the United States as Charles Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic in 1927.

But now Vancouver, which is also celebrating its 150th birthday, is seeking to rekindle memories of the historic, but accidental, landing.

The celebrations included speeches by the few persons still living here who happened to see the single-engine plane land at an Army airfield here at 8:22 a.m., June 30, 1937. There were also dinners and talk of a Vancouver aviation museum.

The original flight was followed on radio and in newspapers around the world. The original goal was Oakland, Calif. But near Eugene, Ore., the Russians realized they had insufficient fuel and turned back toward Portland.

But when the craft broke through the murky low-hanging clouds that Sunday morning, the crew saw a large crowd waiting below at Portland's Swan Island field. Fearing for the plane's safety at the hands of a souvenir-hunting mob, they opted for Pearson Airfield, then a tiny Army airfield in Vancouver just across the Columbia River.

And thus for a few hours in 1937, Vancouver, which had for years been overshadowed by its much larger sister city, Portland, basked in the international spotlight.

The Russian crew was housed, fed and clothed that 1937 day by the field's Army commander, a man named George C. Marshall, who conceived the Marshall Plan a decade later.

Sirica Refuses To Cut Liddy's 20-Year Term

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP). —U.S. District Judge John Sirica Friday refused to reduce the 20-year prison sentence he imposed on former White House aide Gordon Liddy in March, 1973, saying the convicted Watergate burglar had shown no "remorse or regret... contrition or sorrow."

The ruling means that Liddy, 44, who has already been imprisoned 25 months for his Watergate sentences, must stay in prison for at least six years more before he can be eligible for parole. Liddy's lawyers said Judge Sirica's refusal blocked any further appeal on the length of the sentence.

Judge Sirica also refused to set aside a $40,000 fine he had imposed on Liddy.

Judge Sirica specifically linked his refusal to Liddy's refusal to testify about his Watergate role after his conviction on conspiracy, wiretapping and burglary charges in connection with the 1972 break-in at the Democratic National Committee's headquarters.

Since that original conviction, Liddy has been convicted of conspiracy to violate the civil rights of the psychiatrist of Daniel Ellsberg, one of the defendants in the Pentagon papers case, by breaking into his Los Angeles office and of a charge of contempt of Congress for refusing to testify before a congressional subcommittee. His sentences for those two convictions run concurrently with his sentence on the original charge.

Italian Train Held Up

GENOA, June 22 (AP).—Two bandits held up a train on the Italian Riviera last week and took cash and valuables worth $352,000.

Convicted Cleric Lets 2 Women Officiate Again

OBERLIN, Ohio, June 22 (AP). —The Rev. Peter Beebe, an Episcopal priest admonished for allowing two women to celebrate communion in his church, permitted the same women priests to repeat the rite there today.

The priest had been warned that he might be suspended for allowing a repetition of a similar ceremony in December which a church court said was in violation of canon law.

Mr. Beebe, pastor of Christ Episcopal Church, was found guilty Friday of violating his priestly vows and breaking church laws excluding women from the priesthood when he first invited the women, Alison Cheek of Annadale, Va., and Carter Heyward of New York City, to officiate.

The court of five fellow priests recommended that Mr. Beebe be ordered to halt such practices. The court also recommended suspension if he disobeyed the "Godly admonition" of his bishop, the Right Rev. John Burt, as he did before.

But the court also termed the exclusion of women from full priesthood "inequitable, discriminatory and unfair" and said that, if the church had not corrected its unjust laws by the end of its general convention next year, the minister would be freed from the restriction.

Kidnappers Take Bodies in Italy

NOVARA, Italy, June 22 (AP). —Italy's kidnappers have turned to stealing bodies from cemeteries and demanding ransom from the families of the dead, police disclosed.

Officials said a gang removed the coffin of an industrialist who died six years ago in this north Italian city. They originally demanded 1.04 billion lire ($1.6 million) but later consented to return the body for $64,000, officials said.

Another body that disappeared from a cemetery in Milan is believed to be in the hands of extortionists. "It's a sad thing when the kidnap industry goes after the dead," a police officer said.

Yugoslavs Ban Imports

BELGRADE, June 22 (Reuters). —Yugoslavia has banned importation of a wide range of consumer goods, including whiskey and television sets, in an effort to reduce its trade deficit.



Associated Press.

WHAT A DRAG—Pat Kelly, 31, of West Orange, N.J., dragging a 125-pound dummy filled with lead and sand as she took the Civil Service physical performance test for policemen in Trenton, N.J.

Due to Lack of Interest, Bureaucracy

Ford's Clemency Program Falling Far Short of Goals

By James T. Wooten

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT).—When President Ford offered clemency to convicted draft resisters and deserters of the Vietnam war era in September, he called it "a national commitment to justice and mercy" for the estimated 120,000 young men who were eligible.

Nine months later, the President has acted on 165 applications and, as of last week, exactly 11 men were working at "alternate service" jobs required as a condition of the pardon.

While such statistics apply to only one of three components in the clemency apparatus, they nevertheless reflect the program's overall lack of appeal to those who resisted conscription or ran away from their military units after induction.

Condemned by Democrats and Republicans, criticized by the left and the right and erratically administered by a conglomerate of lawyers, soldiers, politicians and bureaucrats, the program seems to have achieved substantially less than its stated goal of "binding the nation's wounds and healing the scars of divisiveness."

Ignored by Some

Most of those who were ideologically opposed to the war have ignored the clemency offer, many who have been assigned to "alternate service" have been unable to find jobs or simply refuse to work at them and the files of an overwhelming majority of those who chose to enroll have still not been processed.

The clemency project has been served by three agencies: the Presidential Clemency Board, for those convicted of military and civilian offenses and those with less than honorable discharges; the Department of Defense, to which those with alleged military offenses could apply, and the Department of Justice, to which those accused of Selective Service violations could present themselves.

The Department of Defense has reported a total of 6,304 applications—of an estimated 12,500 eligible—and assigned 4,218 of them to terms of alternate service. A total of 1,309 are still at work. The others have not found jobs or have chosen not to work, settling for an undesirable discharge in lieu of the clemency discharge for those who take jobs.

The Pentagon has conceded that there is no way to force those who refuse to work to do so.

The Department of Justice reported that, of the 4,400 men eligible for its part of the program, 680 were enrolled and 596 were assigned to alternate service jobs. There are 396 still at work and while there have been no refusals, the lack of public service jobs has kept the others idle.

16,900 Accused

Indictments against those charged for Selective Service violations are not dropped until the work term is completed. Of the 16,900 men, accused but unconvicted, 6,984 have turned themselves in. About 10 per cent —1,705—are presently working in alternate service jobs.

Unlike the other agencies, whose work has been virtually completed since the March 31 deadline for applications, the Presidential Clemency Board is far from finished with its task—an immense one complicated by paperwork snarls, poor communications, ideological crosscurrents, a lack of funds and a shortage of personnel.

"We're not exactly a favorite godchild of the government," Mia Nickolas, press officer for the board, said, sweeping her hand toward a collection of papers piled high on the floor of her office in a downtown Washington building. "I can't even get a file cabinet," she said.

Similarly, the nine original members of the board and their eight recently appointed colleagues—one more is yet to be named—work in equally modest circumstances and only the board's chairman, Charles Goodell, a former U.S. senator from New York, occupies an office that bears any resemblance to standard bureaucratic decor.

Fewer Than 100

Up until a few weeks ago, the board's staff of lawyers and clerical assistants numbered less than 100. Now, by borrowing from other federal agencies, the number has risen to more than 500. Work must be completed before the President's authorization for money from his emergency fund expires on Sept. 15.

The lack of staff has substantially retarded the pace of the case-by-case review ordered by Mr. Ford. Out of 18,354 applications, only 373 had actually reached the President's desk by last week. He has acted on 165 of them.

The board has completed work on about 4,000 more applications that still must be put into proper form before they are forwarded to the White House.

Sterilization Increasingly Used in U.S.

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP). —Among American couples who say they have had all the children they want, nearly one in three has chosen sterilization compared with one in eight 10 years ago.

And in the larger category of all American couples with the wife under 45 years of age, either the woman or husband has been sterilized in one case in four, twice as many as in 1970.

These figures show that the "dramatic rise in contraceptive sterilizations," first noticed in 1970, has continued and "is likely to be even greater in years ahead," according to International Family Planning Digest, a newsletter supported by the Agency for International Development.

9,800 Households

The figures were reported to the government's national center for health statistics in a survey by the National Opinion Research Center of Chicago. They are taken from a sampling of women in 9,800 households between July, 1973, and July of last year.

The survey found that an increase in men undergoing vasectomy—surgically closing the tubes that carry sperm—accounted for 60 per cent of the increase in contraceptive sterilizations among married couples since 1970.

Under half of all sterilizations for contraceptive purposes are being done on men—mainly on white men.

In all, the survey calculated:

- As of 1973, 6.6 million married or previously married women either had had a sterilization or their husbands had had vasectomies.
- At least 3.8 million sterilizations among married couples occurred during the four years between 1970 and 1973.
- Sixteen per cent of currently married couples had undergone a contraceptive sterilization, up from 11 per cent in 1970 and 8 per cent in 1965.
- Thirty-six per cent of currently married women—which would mean more than 9 million on a national basis—said they or their husbands either had had contraceptive sterilizations or intended to have them.

Contraceptive sterilizations were reported for 16 per cent of couples in which the wife was white or of Hispanic origin and 13 per cent in which she was black.

Black and Hispanic women usually had had the sterilization in the family. Only "negligible" numbers of Hispanic and black men had had vasectomies.

The number of couples reporting contraceptive sterilization was highest in the West (23 per cent) and lowest in the Northeast (1 per cent).

The difference was mainly accounted for by vasectomy's greater popularity in the West. Thirteen per cent of husbands had had vasectomies there, compared with 3 per cent to 8 per cent elsewhere.

N.Y.C. to Counter 'Fear City' Image In Talks Abroad

NEW YORK, June 22 (NYT). —In an effort to counter the "fear-city" campaign, three officers of the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau will travel to four European capitals this week to argue that New York is a good place for tourists.

They will show a 15-minute slide presentation promoting the tourist attractions of New York to groups of travel agents, tour operators and heads of trade associations in Paris, London, Brussels and Frankfurt.

They hope to stymie the effect of the now-dormant "Welcome to Fear City" leaflet drive planned by 34 unions of New York policemen, firemen and other public-safety officers seeking to persuade visitors to stay away because of what they termed rampant crime and lack of fire protection.

Although the unions have shifted to other tactics in their fight against heavy layoffs scheduled by Mayor Abraham Beame's administration, worldwide publicity was generated by their attempt last weekend to distribute the skull-emblazoned leaflets at airports and train and bus terminals.

Rome Announces Water Rationing

ROME, June 22 (UPI).—The city water company has told Romans that it will begin rationing water this week to keep the aqueducts from running dry.

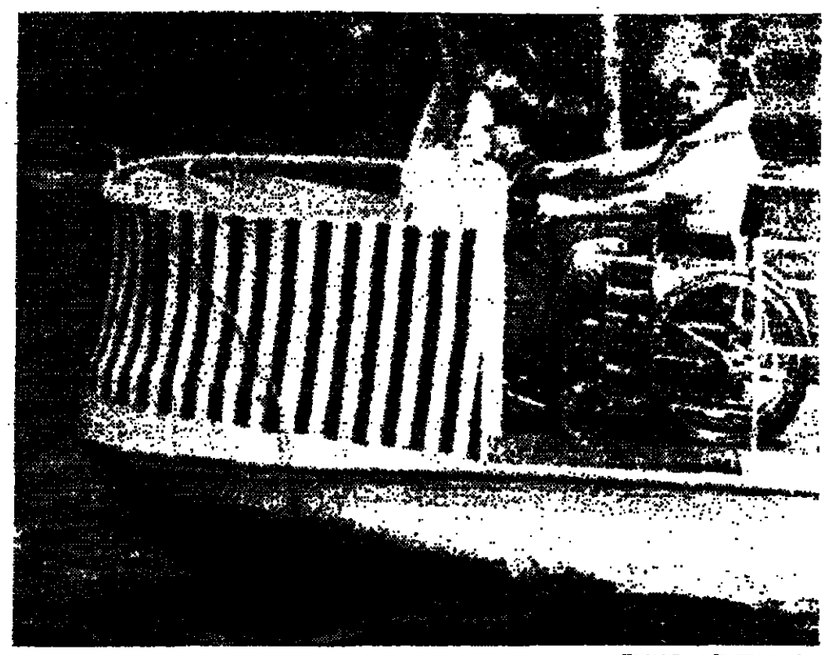
The city said that starting tomorrow it will cut pressure one day a week in each neighborhood between the hours of 9 a.m. and midnight.

The center of Rome, where most hotels and restaurants catering to tourists are located, will be without water on Sundays.

The company said it was forced to act because of a "notable drop in the supply of water" due to poor rainfall last autumn and winter coupled with the seasonal increase in consumption.

Zaire Ex-Aide Jailed

KINSHASA, June 22 (Reuters). —The former Zaire transport and communications minister, Ekebi Moyidiba Mondjolomba, has been sentenced to 20 years at labor on corruption charges, the national news agency AZAP reported yesterday.



United Press International.

TAKING THE WHEEL—Despite his infirmity, Alabama Gov. George Wallace often pilots his specially-built launch on Lake Martin, northeast of Montgomery. His wheel chair is held fast to the deck by clamps. He is paralyzed below the waist.

Parallel to Northern Structure

S. Korea Tightens Controls Over Citizens

By Don Oberdorfer

SEOUL, June 22 (WP).—In response to anxieties about North Korea, President Chung Hee Park is accelerating plans to turn South Korea into a mobilized society that will have many parallels with the nation he is opposing.

A series of mobilization measures for civilians and tightened control systems affecting every family have been announced by the government in recent weeks. Some of the measures and restrictions resemble those reported to be in effect in North Korea.

A month ago, the government announced the mobilization of all male high school and college students into a "student defense corps." Universities are forming divisions, colleges are forming regiments and high school students are organizing regiments or battalions.

Last week, Mr. Park's Cabinet approved a separate "civil defense corps" to conscript all civilian men between the ages of 17 and 50 as well as women volunteers. Ministry of Home Affairs officials estimated that 3.5 million persons will be involved in education and training of up to 20 days a year under the new program.

Standing Army

South Korea already has a standing army of 600,000 men, a home reserve force of 2.7 million men and about 40,000 policemen. Now, virtually all men of military age except the disabled are to be organized.

In Seoul, the system of community organization and control at the ward, precinct and neighborhood level has recently been tightened.

Although it has not yet been announced, some Seoul residents have been notified of a new, even smaller neighborhood level of administration that will put one supervisor in charge of five families. Such an organization is similar to the cell system reported in effect in North Korea.

Residence card regulations in South Korea are also being tightened and penalties for violation of them stiffened. The government is expected to wield much greater population control in view of a requirement—previously not enforced—that permission from ward and precinct chiefs be obtained as part of change-of-residence formalities.

A newly announced measure to be proposed to the government-controlled National Assembly this week will permit revocation of commercial broadcasting licenses for failure to meet official standards. Since a presidential decree last month, the government has exercised tight control over newspapers, magazines and broadcast stations by stationing secret police agents permanently at each press company.

In speeches by President Park, Premier Kim Jong Pil and other leaders, South Koreans have been told that total unity and mobilization is essential for defense against a heightened military threat from the north. In a typical address Friday, Mr. Kim declared that those asking for greater freedom were playing into the hands of North Korean Communists. He called for the highest standards of vigilance against North Korean infiltration, whether visible or invisible.

North Korea is reported to be extensively mobilized in various kinds of military units, reserve forces, student corps and work brigades. The Seoul press carried articles yesterday saying that North Korean college students were organized in regiments and battalions with extensive required training, including "live combat exercises." South Korea has had student military training for some time but the new program makes it more extensive and inclusive.

The opposition New Democratic party has objected to both the "civil defense corps" mobilization and the proposed broadcast control law. Its objections have been noted in sketchy fashion in the controlled press.

Since last month's presidential decree—the latest in a two-year series of on-again, off-again measures against the opposition —arrest, interrogation and harassment of anti-government activists have been speeded up. For instance, reliable sources said 54 students arrested during a student protest at Seoul National University late last month were still in prison. Their demands were suppressed in the news media.

In a Seoul courtroom yesterday, Kim Kwan Suk, general secretary of the Korean National Council of Churches, and three other clerics went on trial for "embezzlement" in what is widely regarded as a political case. The ministers are accused of using social action funds from a German Protestant organization for defense and family maintenance of churchmen imprisoned last year on anti-government charges. The German church has approved this use of the funds but the government is pressing ahead with the prosecution.

U.S. Is Denounced

TOKYO, June 22 (AP).—North Korea today responded to hints that the United States might use nuclear weapons in Korea by calling U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger a "notorious war maniac" and President Ford "the villainous boss of war."

Police Say Watch Was Ended Just Before Giancana Slaying

By Joel D. Weisman

CHICAGO, June 22 (WP).— Undercover law enforcement officers watched visitors—and perhaps the killer—of Sam Giancana arrive at his suburban Oak Park home Thursday night. But they apparently were not on the scene when the Chicago mob leader was killed.

Oak Park Deputy Police Chief Harold Fitzsimmons said the surveillance of Giancana's home by the Chicago police and FBI agents lasted most of the afternoon and evening until about 10:30 p.m., "when it appeared" that his relatives and associates had departed.

Giancana, slain by seven bullet wounds to his head and neck from a .22-cal. pistol, was discovered by his caretaker at 11:53 p.m. in the basement kitchen.

The surveillance unit on duty at 10:30 p.m., apparently thinking that the mob chieftain had secretly left with his guests, followed the guests' car to a rendezvous with another underworld figure in a nearby suburb, leaving the Giancana home unwatched.

Although the FBI has denied conducting any surveillance that night, Deputy Chief Fitzsimmons said that either an FBI or Chicago police unit was at the scene until 10:30.

Because of the surveillance, authorities know that at least two top syndicate figures, Charles English and Dominic Blasi, once Giancana's bodyguard, were at his home Thursday evening.

They joined Giancana's two daughters, two sons-in-law and a 6-year-old granddaughter at a welcome-home dinner, he said. Giancana had returned to his home earlier in the day from Houston, where he had undergone treatment for a gall-bladder ailment.

Cook County State's Attorney Bernard Terry said today that subpoenas to appear before a grand jury investigating the murder would be issued for English, Blasi and Anthony Accardo, the Chicago mob's "elder statesman." Investigators said that any mob-ordered killing would have to have been cleared through Accardo.

There is still uncertainty whether Giancana's death was ordered or whether it was the result of the killer's personal grudge. Most Chicago area police lean toward the theory that Giancana had become an underworld liability.

Chicago underworld leaders were unprepared for the torrent of publicity linking Giancana to an alleged CIA-backed plot to kill Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. It is also believed that they feared Giancana might eventually disclose syndicate secrets before a federal grand jury here investigating the mob's international investments.

Authorities are uncertain as to whether Giancana's killer entered the home after the surveillance ended or remained behind in the house.

The police said Giancana had prepared a snack of only enough food for one person. "There's no question he hadn't planned on entertaining the uninvited guest," Deputy Chief Fitzsimmons said.

Church Discounts CIA Role

LEWISTON, Idaho, June 22 (AP).—The chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee says he gives "no credence" to speculation that the CIA was connected with the Giancana slaying.

But Sen. Frank Church said Friday that his committee should consider extending protection to its witnesses.

If protection is offered to witnesses, Sen. Church said, he suspected it would only be extended to those who might be placed in jeopardy.

"I don't want to speculate who might be in jeopardy, but witnesses associated with the underworld would be the ones we might consider would fall in that category," he said.

He said the CIA had no motive for murdering Giancana because the committee "already is in possession of the facts and we have other sources."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Monday, June 23, 1975

The Darkening Continent

There is a bright spot in Africa, as the warring parties in Angola reach agreement —again—for a transition to independence from Portugal that, it is to be hoped, will end the bloody partisan strife there. But elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa there are stresses and strains that demonstrate, painfully, how new the institutions are within the new states of the continent.

There is what might be termed a Cabinet crisis in Dahomey, produced by adultery rather than policy: General Amin of Uganda is dangling the figure of an elderly lecturer before the British in an apparent effort to bring the foreign secretary from London to Kampala; President Mobutu of Zaire has expelled the United States ambassador from Kinshasa because of alleged complicity of the CIA in an attempt to overthrow him.

Much of this sounds like extracts from the chronicles of the Royal Kraal of King Chaka I. Dahomey has had ten coups and ten presidents since it became free of French rule in 1960; General Amin has long provided "Punch" with a standing humorous feature; why the United States would want to get rid of President Mobutu staggers the imagination—even an imagination fed on stories of the wilder adventures of the CIA. Indeed, President Kaunda of Zambia told President Ford to his face that Africa was most anxious because of the lack of a positive American policy with respect to that continent. That such a policy would become manifest in an attempt to get rid of President Mobutu would seem to deserve the American ambassador's description: "Incredible and preposterous."

All of this could have a bearing on important decisions of world, as well as African, policy. It represents a kind of conduct that could give ammunition to white supremacists in South Africa and Rhodesia, that might influence U.S. attitudes toward the whole Third World. To be sure, to draw that kind of conclusion would be unjust—it would ignore the colonialist sins which did so much to create the conditions in Africa, the hardly tested political skills of the new nations, the fact that the developed countries have their own acute problems in meeting their own economic and political needs.

Yet it would be equally unjust to their own people for the present rulers of Africa to ignore the effect which their acts can have upon the world outside. The current crises in Dahomey, Uganda and Zaire (if indeed they are real, and not manufactured) seem to have little bearing on the real needs and desires of the peoples they involve—that their effects may do so would be to add irrelevant woes to the actual miseries which afflict so many Africans. Independence brings responsibilities as well as privileges, and those responsibilities cannot be discharged by fobbing them off on other nations, whether as distant as the United States or as close as Rhodesia.

Gnawing at the UN

The condemnation and isolation of Israel from the regional councils of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is proving far more destructive than originally perceived.

The Pyrrhic victory scored by the Arab, Third World and Soviet bloc in Paris last fall has emboldened these countries to make new attempts to cut off Israel from the specialized agencies and to politicize activities that have nothing at all to do with the Middle East conflict.

The International Labor Organization and the World Health Organization are the latest targets of the Arab offensive against Israel. At the conference of the ILO in Geneva, the Palestine Liberation Organization was granted observer status. The American delegation walked out, calling the vote a tragic decision because the PLO was a political, not a labor, entity under the ILO charter. And the American position was made official by Secretary of Labor John Dunlop, who had planned to attend the conference but refused to attend after the vote to seat the PLO.

Unesco itself has already suffered. Some of its important programs are imperiled because the United States and other concerned nations have properly resisted making contributions to the agency while it violates its mandate and tradition of nonpartisanship. The other day the original creators of the Unesco headquarters and its art works —including Marcel Breuer, Alexander Calder, Joan Miro, Henry Moore and Isamu Noguchi —called for an end to all sanctions against Israel. Instead, Unesco again succumbed to Arab pressure and hardened its position.

The United States contributes a significant amount of funding to the specialized agencies, in some instances as much as a quarter of their total budgets. The $16 million contribution to Unesco has been held up, the $29 million for WHO in next year's authorization measure has also been delayed. A large group of members of Congress have warned WHO's director general that expulsion of Israel would undermine support and confidence in the international health organization.

It has become clear that the Arab bloc—the greatest beneficiaries, along with the Third World nations, of UN aid and expertise—is willing to risk destruction of the specialized agencies even if this means depriving millions of people, including its own, of health, welfare, educational and other direct assistance. And too many shortsighted members of the UN, prey to Arab petropolitics, have acquiesced or abstained when the agencies are locked into positions that degrade the organization's charter and covenants.

Politicization of the organization's specialized agencies—the most effective and humanizing parts of the UN structure—needs to be resisted by all countries—at stake may be the future of the United Nations itself.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Special Relationship'

After years of false starts, diversions and "shocks," the conditions are coming together for the forging of a new "special relationship" between the United States and Japan. Drawing upon the analogy of this country's relations with Britain during the early postwar years, such a relationship implies a close working collaboration on global strategies: an unstated—because demonstrated—mutual confidence and respect assume as much importance between the two partners as any specific written agreements.

Secretary of State Kissinger's major policy speech to the Japan Society in New York last week marked the first in a series of carefully orchestrated steps to embark upon this relationship. Many weeks in preparation, the speech drew upon specific ideas solicited and accepted from the Japanese government. Premier Takeo Miki is scheduled to visit Washington this summer, followed later in the year by a ceremonial state visit by Emperor Hirohito.

The issues on which Tokyo and Washington are now exchanging ideas are no longer merely the bilateral controversies of the past. Rather, the two governments are starting to consult and compare perceptions on broader issues—economic, diplomatic, and military.

Japan's defense outlook, following the American withdrawal from Southeast Asia, is expanding beyond the postwar doctrine of close-in territorial defense to embrace the broader horizon of worldwide stability. The Persian Gulf is almost as much a matter for concern and consultation as the Pacific area. As Secretary Kissinger said, the two countries' policies will not always be identical, but there can be "compatible approaches."

The Japanese may have already achieved some success in nudging the administration into an altered perspective on the newly triumphant Communist regimes in Indochina, which neither Peking nor Moscow can claim as satellites. Secretary Kissinger opened the door just a crack to the possibility of future United States dealings with Hanoi, or at least a willingness to reserve judgment and not automatically regard the new governments as implacable enemies. This is consistent with the reading of Japanese experts on Southeast Asia that all options should be preserved.

Japanese officials now speak with their American counterparts about an "international division of security labors"—with Japan assuming more diplomatic responsibilities, if not a prominent military role. One initiative which the United States would readily see the Japanese consider is an attempt to stimulate meaningful dialogue between North and South Korea. Tokyo maintains a tentative trading relationship with the North Koreans, and may soon be in a position to exert some leverage on Pyongyang to soften its warlike stance toward the South.

As with the British three decades ago, this new "special relationship" in no way precludes independent diplomacy toward other powers. The Japanese have their own particular problem now in balancing their nervous relationships with the Soviet Union and China—as, for that matter, does the United States. This is another realm in which the two countries share an interest in compatible, if not identical, policies.

The test of a "special relationship" is not what two countries say to each other, but what they do with each other. In the post-Vietnam era, both Tokyo and Washington have good reason to make this relationship work.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

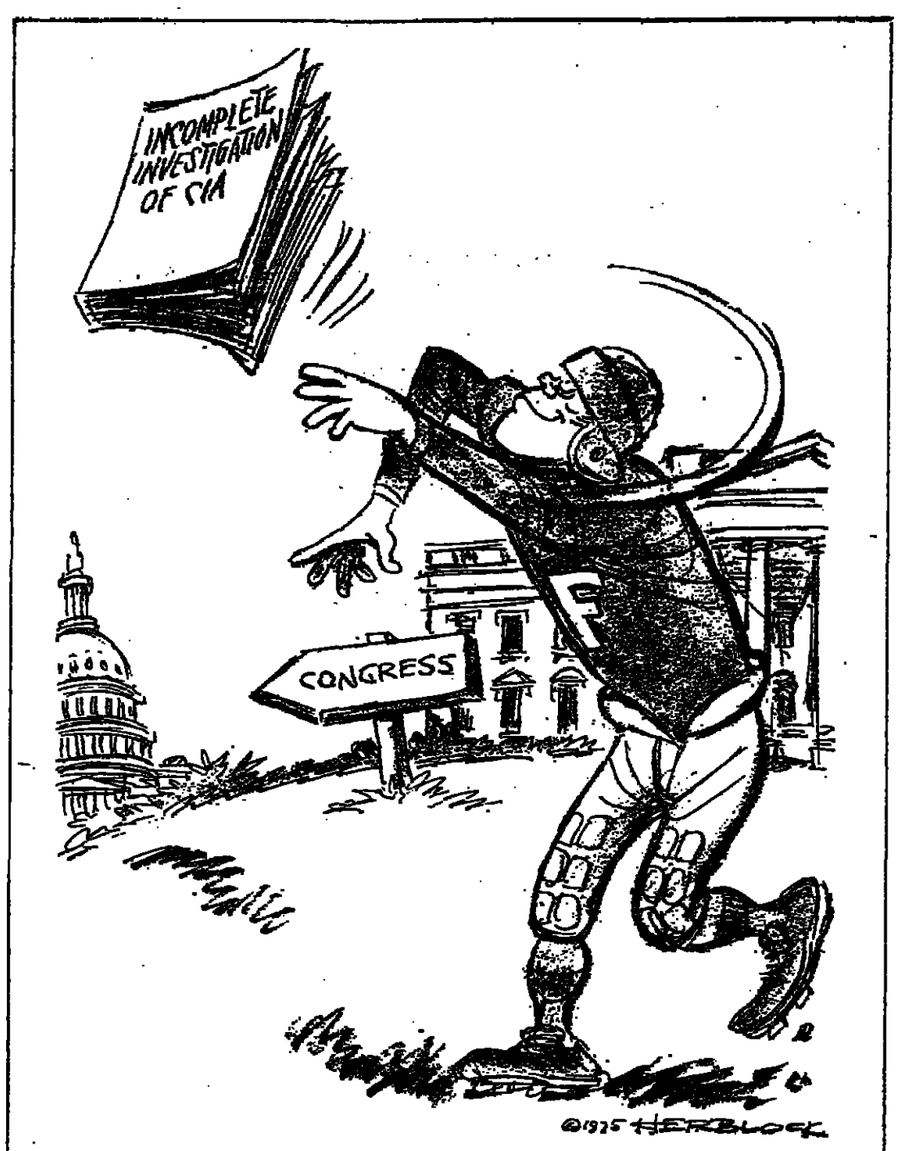
June 23, 1900

NEW YORK—With the expected nomination of William Jennings Bryan, the Democrats intend to make an extensive use of the photograph in the coming presidential campaign. Thousands of penny-in-the-slot machines will be distributed throughout the country, supplied with photographs of the candidate and speeches by eminent politicians endorsing him.

Fifty Years Ago

June 23, 1925

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Not content with forbidding the teaching of Darwinism in the schools of this State, the Tennessee School Board has barred H.G. Wells's "Outline of History" from all schools and public libraries. The stated reason for this action is that Mr. Wells's theories regarding the birth and descent of man conflict with the Bible.



Passing Game

Portugal's Second Thoughts

By James Reston

LISBON.—This gleaming white city is in the grip of a revolution, but the revolutionaries are so divided, inexperienced and inefficient that they are turning their crusade into a contest to see who will inherit the wreckage.

They are very good at demonstrations, posters, slogans and banners. They come out in the golden evenings like swallows, and march up and down the hills by the thousands, shouting the most vicious things in the most orderly way. But so far they have managed merely to close one newspaper, beat up a few Catholics and bring the economy of Portugal to the point of disaster.

They are so intent on their local problems and squabbles that they almost seem to have forgotten the world. They have scared away the tourists. Henry Cotton's opulent resort outside Lisbon is offering golf, swimming, room and meals at $40 for three days. The Minister of Finance concedes here privately that capital is leaving the country at the rate of 200 million escudos a month (about $2 million). There are now 250,000 people out of work in a population of 9 million and that's not all.

Inflation

The inflation is running at over 30 per cent. Gasoline costs $2 a gallon. Almost 900,000 Portuguese, or 10 per cent of the remaining 9 million here, are living in France, and like the overseas Portuguese in the United States they have been withholding most of their remittances and investments back home.

Also, with Portuguese Angola approaching independence later this year and in a state of incipient civil war, the white Portuguese settlers are beginning to come back by the thousands, and unless the three black contesting factions in Angola can make peace with one another, Portugal may have to absorb as many as 200,000 disenchanted white African citizens by the end of the year.

These solemn facts are beginning to influence the thought, if not yet the actions, of at least some of the political leaders here, even on the left. Only a few days ago, Alvaro Cunhal, the strikingly handsome leader of the Portuguese Communist party, was spouting Communist ideologies and condemning the capitalist *bourgeois exploiters* to Oriana Fallaci of the magazine Europeo, but when I interviewed him he was calling for cooperation among the parties, the military and the church and inviting capitalist investment from abroad and love and brotherhood at home.

Even on Portugal's membership in the NATO alliance, and the U.S. bases in the Azores, Cunhal said that Portugal should carry out its international commitments. There was, he said, "no hurry." Castro had American bases in Cuba and did nothing "dramatic" about them. "Nobody ever heard a Portuguese Communist say that the Americans should go home and get out of the Azores."

The Communiqué

This is quite a change, just in the last few days. In the streets and in the headlines of the Lisbon newspapers, the militant propaganda goes on, but the money and the brains of the country are seeping abroad, and even the Military Council is beginning to realize that the economic crisis may be more important than its endless theoretical discussions of political ideology.

After five straight days and nights of secret discussions in military and naval bases across the Tagus River from Lisbon, the young military leaders, trying to hold all the squabbling factions together, issued a communiqué saying that they were seeking a free and pluralistic society. This, while their soldiers in camouflaged uniforms were mounting armed guards with machine guns outside the one free newspaper, Republica, to keep the last really free and defiant editor, Raul Rego, from printing the truth about the economic and political situation. The spectacle was almost obscene.

Meanwhile, the life of the city goes on. In the central downtown boulevard, there is now in progress a book fair with dozens of orange booths, crowded long into the night with Portuguese people who have been deprived for two generations of the best thought of the world. Also, the magazine racks outside the main Lisbon railroad station are full of pictures of Lenin, Stalin and Che Guevara, stacked up against the latest pornographic magazines; and the movie houses are showing the sexiest pictures money can buy.

All this seems a bit of a shock to a people who had lived under a right-wing dictatorship for over 40 years. They wander past the beautiful old 17th and 18th-century buildings, plastered with political posters, looking rather old-fashioned in skirts and comparatively short hair, while the demonstrators march past shouting for who knows what and who knows why.

So it may be a little early to assume that Portugal is lost to the West and dominated by a left-wing clique allied to Moscow, and determined to cut its ties to NATO and kick the Yankees out of their bases in the Azores.

The military regime here sounds strong and militant, but actually it is weak, divided, confused and proud. The economic facts, or so it seems here, are beginning to bring this divided government to its senses, but Portugal is so obviously, historically, and presently part of the West that writing it off as a new and menacing Communist enclave in Western Europe seems premature, if not actually ridiculous.

—Letters—

Ignorance Is Bliss

It is interesting to see how a double-barreled intellectual like Alexander Solshenitsyn can practice George Orwell's doublethink right up there with the best of them.

I refer to his essay in "From Under the Rubble" reviewed in the I.H.T. (Books, June 19) where he writes: "The West has supped more than its fill of every kind of freedom, including intellectual freedom, and has this saved it? We see it today crawling on its hands and knees, its will paralyzed, uneasy about the future, spiritually racked and dejected." He seemed to forget that he is using the West's freedom to publish in order to attack the West's freedom.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn is, of course, a victim of his environment. Totalitarian states, whether Communist or fascist, operate under a common credo: "The less you know the happier you are" or ignorance is bliss. The military establishments, from the Pentagon to the Red Army, share this view with a passion.

Whatever absurdities you write, Mr. Solzhenitsyn, you can be assured that the West will defend your right to say them.

FRANK CRESPI.

Paris.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Did George Wallace Get a 'Fair Shake'?

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—A postscript seems in order on the subject of George C. Wallace's views about U.S. policy before, during and after World War II.

The subject was raised here back in April, in recounting an interview I held at that time with the Alabama governor, in which he espoused what this reporter called "a conspiratorial view of history which made it seem that American governments for the past two generations had been, wittingly or unwittingly, the agents of international Communism."

The key quotations from Wallace were these: "That's what's at the root of it—Communism, and we're the ones who let the Communists take over Eastern Europe. I knew even when I was just a kid in the barracks that Communism was the real enemy. Hitler was bad, but if it hadn't been Hitler, it would have been someone else, Schultz or someone, leading the Germans. We brought Hitler to power by our own vengeful Versailles treaty.

"Then when Hitler fought Russia, we were the ones who saved Russia. If it hadn't been for our aid, the Germans and the Russians might have fought each other to death. And then we destroyed and disarmed Japan, which could have been a buffer to Russian power in the Far East."

Transcript

A few weeks later, The Washington Post obtained a copy of the transcript of an interview Wallace had granted a group of visiting foreign journalists in Montgomery on March 3 of this year. The Post headlined that Wallace had said, "I think we were fighting the wrong people, maybe, in World War II," and had told a Japanese correspondent, "I wish we'd been on the same side in World War II."

That news story (written by an able and professional colleague of mine) has itself become a subject of controversy. The Post's ombudsman, Charles Seib, whose job it is to criticize in the pages of The Post the performance of the newspaper, has written that by linking two sentences far removed from each in the interview transcript, The Post denied Wallace "a fair shake."

Without trying to arbitrate that dispute, there are two points that ought to be made. In the quoted paragraphs of this reporter's April interview with Wallace, whose accuracy has not been questioned, the governor is clearly charging that it was mistaken American policy after World War I which brought Hitler to power and mistaken American policy after World War II which allowed Russia to expand its empire and its influence.

That interview clearly implies what Wallace explicitly said to the foreign correspondents—that the real enemy of the United States was not the totalitarian regimes in Germany and Japan but the Communist threat from Russia.

McIntyre's Findings

If there is any doubt about Wallace's views, some evidence disclosed last week by Sen. Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., is worth consideration. McIntyre had strongly condemned Wallace's position, on the basis of the now-controversial news story in The Post, and decided to do further research to see if he had inadvertently misrepresented the governor's views.

In doing so, McIntyre told the Senate last week, his attention was called to the following passage from Marshall Frady's highly praised 1968 biography, "Wallace." It recounts a visit by the governor to the Amen Club in Pittsburgh in the spring of 1967.

"One of the club's officers wandered over," Frady wrote, "and introducing himself, happened to mention that he had been born in Germany. Wallace quickly said, 'Yeah, you know they maneuvered us into fighting the enemies of Communism back during World War II. The Germans and the Japanese were a mighty brave people, they were mighty brave soldiers.

"'All these organizations that are against our being in Vietnam now, some of them are the same organizations that were all for war back there in 1940. It just so happens that the war today involves Communists. I'm sorry it was necessary for us to fight against those anti-Communist nations. I thought that back then. Hell, we should have been in those trenches with the Germans, with y'all, fightin' them Bolsheviks. . . .'"

Frady told McIntyre's staff that the quotation he set down was what he heard Wallace say while "standing right at his elbow." That means that at least three times on the public record Wallace has volunteered the observation that the United States misidentified its real enemy in World War II.

The transcripts of Wallace's March interview with the foreign correspondents is a revealing document, not only on his attitude toward India, Yugoslavia, the Scandinavian countries and other nations, but on his views of poverty and infant mortality in his own state. When the governor becomes a candidate, it will bear further scrutiny by anyone who wishes to learn more about the character and outlook of this presidential aspirant.

Hearts Fed on Fantasies

By C. L. Sulzberger

DUBLIN—Every American being by definition of hyphenated origin—Anglo, Afro, German, Japanese, etc.—U.S. politics is peculiarly subject to nostalgic external influences, often distorted by literary concepts.

In recent history the three I's league of Italy, Israel and Ireland —appealing to well-organized blocs of Italo-American, Jewish-American and Irish-American voters—have had significant importance in U.S. elections.

Few politicians venture seriously into the area without seeking support from these special groups. The fact that Italy, Israel and Ireland have all changed notably since lobbies were first set up among sympathizers has not erased their influence.

Change in Italy

Italy seems now to be wavering toward a government based on coalition with the Communists, yet this has not appeared to weaken the enthusiasm of its strongly anti-Communist American blood relatives. Israel can no longer easily be depicted as a weak underdog desperately needing help to survive.

And the Irish Republic, a member of the European Economic Community (to which Great Britain, including Northern Ireland, also belongs), is a state rapidly maturing in intellectual, social, economic and political concepts.

Thus it is an anachronism that Irish-Americans still help the IRA (especially its Provisional faction, now fighting a terrorist campaign in Ulster). Conor Cruise O'Brien, the renowned intellectual who is minister for posts and telegraphs, speaks for the overwhelming majority of this republic when he says:

"The whole people of Ireland reject and condemn the IRA and its campaigns, northern Protestants, northern Catholics, and in the republic all parties represented in the Dail [parliament]. These have clearly and strongly condemned the IRA and supported security measures directed against it.

"How can any American contribute to the IRA in the face of that? Yet without American aid the IRA Provisionals could not have sustained themselves. Any American who gives tangible support to the IRA now is not helping any section of the Irish people but is bringing suffering and misery to all of them."

John D.J. Moore, the wise, thoughtful U.S. ambassador who is himself of Irish ancestry, points out that today's IRA bears little more resemblance to that of the independence war against Britain two generations ago than the far-right Minutemen organized in the contemporary U.S. Southwest bear to the Minutemen of Concord Bridge.

Yet, fed by twisted literary traditions, Irish-Americans—above all politicians—continue to treat this country like a scenic backdrop for Sean O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock" instead of as a modern Common Market state. It is as if misguided foreigners, admiring the poetry of Ralph Waldo Emerson, sent contributions to that offspring of the John Birch movement, today's Minutemen.

O'Brien points out: "If Britain withdrew [its troops] from Northern Ireland now the result would be a shattering civil war bringing disastrous consequences on all parts of the country and on all sections of the population. The news that this is so has apparently not reached a number of people in America who think of themselves as 'friends of Ireland' and who are contributing by their dollars to the destruction of the actual people of Ireland.

"The current IRA campaign cannot possibly accomplish any desirable political objective. This is a small country, much afflicted by ballads and by persons shooting and bombing their way to a place in the ballads to be. I have developed a resistance to romanticism, an aversion to the ballad form, a horror of the manic passages in the poetry of Yeats, and a tendency to see the influence of literature over politics as a contagion to be eradicated where possible."

One can only hope that contemporary Ireland's true message finally sinks into the minds of transatlantic Irish enthusiasts who still hark back to the Easter Rising of 1916 and the plays of Synge when dreaming of their ancestral home.

The Irish have great political influence in the United States because theirs was the first considerable wave of immigrants to arrive speaking English and able promptly to organize an effective voice. This continues to speak loud but what it says is a far cry from reality in Ireland.

"We have fed the heart on fantasies," Yeats wrote, and how true this is of the customers lining shamrock bars along New York's Third Avenue. This modern republic deserves to be treated as such by its foolish if well meaning children overseas.

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Certain Objectives Indicated

Papal Foreign Policy Found Elusive on Specific Issues

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 22 (NYT).—At the height of the Roman Catholic Church's 1975 Holy Year, Pope Paul VI almost daily gives a public speech—on some days two or three—but when it comes to specific world issues, the flow of papal oratory is elusive.

It is difficult to determine exactly where the Vatican stands on the Middle East conflict, the disputes over oil and other raw materials, East-West relations and other international problems. Most diplomats and other observers would agree that the papacy is encouraging the United States and the Soviet Union on the road toward détente and an end to the nuclear arms race, that it hopes to further improve church relations with Communist governments, that it wants a voice in any future settlement on the city of Jerusalem and that it favors the European Economic Community and the Third World.

But these assumptions are no more than guesses based on what the Pope says or, more often, does not say, and on ecclesiastical gestures or mumbled remarks in the corridors of the Apostolic Palace.

Papal officials will reply to inquiries on the Vatican's stand regarding the Middle East, for instance, only by quoting pontifical statements to the effect that "peace with justice" must be achieved in the area and that Jerusalem should become a "crossroads for encounter" of Christians, Jews and Moslems.

Meeting With Ford

This fog of calculated vagueness and frequent verbal woolliness was unexpectedly cleared for a moment when President Ford called on Pope Paul early this month.

After Mr. Ford's hourlong talk with the 77-year-old Pontiff on June 3, the Vatican, with unusual candor, named topics that had been discussed. The list mentioned all the international questions that have the Vatican's top priority.

Pope Paul, the statement said, brought up the prospects of reaching a settlement in the Middle East that would take into account "the aspirations of all interested peoples" and lay the foundations for peaceful coexistence.

This, according to priests working in the church's central administration, is the Vatican's way of saying that it is ready to officially recognize Israel after a Middle East peace settlement and that it is favorable to the creation of a Palestinian state.

The announcement also mentioned "general problems of peaceful relations between peoples" and international cooperation to fight hunger in the world.

In its other diplomatic endeavors, the Vatican seems determined to pursue its policy of dialogue with Communist governments that started under Pope John XXIII in the early 1960s. It has, for example, been trying hard to establish contact with Peking.

Papal diplomacy suffered a setback when the new authorities in Saigon expelled the apostolic delegate to Vietnam and Cambodia, the Most Rev. Henri Lemaitre, early this month. The Belgian-born archbishop had been the target of hostile demonstrations after the Communist takeover.



United Press International.

MR. LONELYHEARTS — Donald Kizzee, 44, a florist who is single, telling his story on a busy street in San Francisco. He decided to advertise, personally, when he became "very lonely" on the recent death of a female companion, and thought that this way was less expensive than a newspaper ad. When this picture was taken last Friday, he had been on the job for several hours but had not had any offers.

East German Couple Jailed 7 Years by Swiss for Spying

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, June 22 (Reuters).—The Supreme Court yesterday jailed an East German couple for seven years for spying in Switzerland in what had been described as the most serious espionage affair in this country since World War II.

The prosecution had asked for a sentence of eight years in prison for Hans-Guenther Wolf, 51, and seven years for his wife, Gisela, 49. Both were found guilty of military, political and economic espionage, disclosing manufacturing and trade secrets, and forgery.

The indictment said their tasks during six years in Switzerland included gathering military information on West Germany and other members of NATO.

National Defense

It added that they also had to supply East German intelligence with regular information on Switzerland's national defense, its cooperation with other states and its attitude to the 35-nation European security conference, now in an intermediate stage in Geneva.

The two worked for Switzerland's second-largest engineering company, Sulzer Brothers, in Winterthur, near Zurich, until their arrest in September, 1973. Wolf was a trained engineer and economist. His wife worked in the public relations department.

Wolf and his wife admitted spying for East Germany and told the court that they had acted because of political ideals and patriotic duty. Both denied bribing Swiss informants. Wolf said he worked for an organization other than East German military intelligence.

He said his mission had not been to act against Switzerland but to create an observation post in a neutral country in case of war.

A technical expert from the Swiss Army told the two-day hearing, which ended on Thursday, that hidden radio transmitters and receivers were discovered at the couple's flat.

Couple's Stroll Shocks NATO

ROME, June 22 (Reuters).—A young couple spent five days in jail after being mistaken for spies when they wandered into a top secret NATO base during a midnight stroll, the police said today.

The two—21-year-old Rosemarie Lederer from Springfield, Mass., and her Italian boyfriend Domenico Zema—were interrupted by sirens, dogs barking and police surrounding them. Hand-in-hand the couple had walked into a deserted wood and set off the alarm signals in the base in the hills south of Rome, the police said.

After five days in a Rome prison, the two were questioned Friday by a magistrate who decided they were harmless and could be freed.

Gulf Not Mixing Oil, Politics In Angola Exclave of Cabinda

By David B. Ottaway

CABINDA, Angola, June 22 (WP).—On an oceanside bluff 12 miles north of this battle-scarred town, the American Gulf Oil Co. grounds lie like an island of peace in troubled waters.

"We are just trying to stay out of politics and keep the oil flowing," said Earl Wisner, an American, the terminal supervisor in charge of Gulf's pumping and oil-storage installations.

But politics are inundating the tiny oil-producing exclave of Cabinda, which is part of Angola but is separated from the main territory by the Congo River and a strip of Zaire.

The other day, Mr. Wisner, who is a veteran of the Nigerian civil war, found the initials of the Front for the Liberation of the Exclave of Cabinda painted inside one of the company's oil-storage tanks. Along the road to Gulf's grounds at Malongo, the initials of the three feuding Angolan liberation movements are often seen.

3-Day Battle

The town of Cabinda itself is recovering from a three-day battle earlier this month between hundreds of troops of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

Cabinda Gulf is Angola's No. 1 money maker and also is the largest single U.S. investment—$225 million—in this Portuguese colony, which is only five months from independence. Last year, Gulf provided the territory with $650 million in foreign exchange and the Portuguese government with about $400 million in revenues. This year, it is expected to cover nearly half of Angola's $1.1-billion budget.

Production from Gulf's 120 offshore wells is down somewhat, to between 120,000 and 140,000 barrels daily, but the drop is due to world market conditions rather than to fighting.

Army Being Formed

All three movements officially have taken the position that Cabinda must remain a part of Angolan territory. But the Cabinda Liberation Front is building an army and is said to have the backing of the neighboring states of Zaire and the Congo (Brazzaville). Zaire has called for the recognition of Cabinda's independence, an awkward position for a country that also backs an Angolan nationalist group, the National Front.

While this complicated political intrigue continues, Gulf is just trying to keep the oil flowing normally. Gulf officials are concerned that the installations could be seriously damaged in renewed fighting, forcing a shutdown of their operations.

"Any one of the movements could walk in here at any time," Mr. Wisner said, pointing to the flimsy 3-foot-high barbed wire fence on the perimeter. "We have nothing to stop them with, nor would we try. But it doesn't seem to be in anyone's interest to put us out of business."

Families Evacuated

However, Gulf has pulled out the families of its personnel. It now runs the offshore wells and 1.3-million-barrel storage facility on shore with 250 local employees and 50 expatriates, including 12 Americans.

Gulf officials seem fairly indifferent to which group wins the struggle for Cabinda. The company's fate here has been sealed by an agreement with the Portuguese government last year, giving Angola a 55-per-cent interest in the Cabinda operation, plus taxes and royalties.

But the accord, the financial terms of which have gone into effect, has not formally been signed yet between Gulf and the provisional Angolan government. The signing may be one of the first acts of the new Angolan government after independence celebrations in November.

French Arrest Spain Policeman On Arms Charge

HENDAYE, France, June 22 (Reuters).—French police have arrested a Spanish policeman at the border here and charged him with illegal possession of firearms, police sources said.

Angel Arrias, 37, of Bilbao, in Spain's Basque province of Vizcaya, was arrested Friday night as he was trying to cross back into Spain, the sources said.

This was the first known arrest of a Spanish policeman by French police since attacks against pro-Basque targets in this southwestern region began a few months ago.

Economist Freed

MADRID, June 22 (UPI).—The police yesterday freed economist Ramon Tamames who was arrested Thursday for political statements he made in a lecture before a convention of industrial engineers at Tenerife in the Canary Islands.

Israel to Export Own Jet Fighter

JERUSALEM, June 22 (AP).—Israel announced today it would offer its home-made jet fighter, the Kfir, for sale abroad.

The supersonic plane was developed by Israel Aircraft Industries from a combination of the French Mirage and the U.S. Phantom.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres said when the plane was unveiled in April that the price tag in Israel was $4 million, which, he said, was cheap for a jet that could rival the Soviet MiG-23.

The Israelis say the delta-wing, single-seat interceptor has a combat ceiling of 50,000 feet and can fly at Mach 2.2 plus, or more than twice the speed of sound.

5 Passes Still Shut

GENEVA, June 22 (AP).—Five Alpine passes are still closed because of snow. They are the Grimsel, Furka, Lukmanier, Susten and Nufenen.

Article Causes U.K. Press Halt

LONDON, June 22 (Reuters).—Printers halted the presses of the mass-circulation News of the World last night to protest a page-one article by Lord George-Brown suggesting that the paper was overstaffed.

The article argued that Britain was approaching economic disaster because of excessive wage demands and lack of productivity. Lord George-Brown, former foreign secretary and controversial figure in a previous Labor administration, said one of the problems was overmanning in industry. He cited as an example the News of the World itself.

Officials of the printers' union, the National Graphical Association, demanded space to print a reply. When space was declined, they stopped the presses. Production resumed after several hours in which about 2 million copies of the paper were lost.

Only China Still Jams U.S. Radio Broadcasts

WASHINGTON, June 22 (UPI).—China is the only nation in the world that still jams Voice of America broadcasts, James Keogh, director of the U.S. Information Agency, said.

The Soviet Union halted its jamming operations in September 1973, Mr. Keogh said at a National Press Club meeting. With the recent decision by Albania to halt its jamming, "we are not jammed now anywhere except China," Mr. Keogh said.

18 Dismissed in Burma

RANGOON, June 22 (AP).—Eighteen officers of the state-owned rail, air and road transport corporations have been fired for inefficiency, negligence, smuggling and drug trafficking, the government announced.

Bas-Rhin Prefect Regrets Police Beating of Danes

STRASBOURG, June 22 (UPI).—The prefect of the Bas-Rhin Department in eastern France officially apologized to Georges Spenale, the president of the European Parliament, for the maltreatment of several Danes, including parliamentary member Knud Nielson, last week by French police in Strasbourg.

Prefect Jean Sicurami wrote to Mr. Spenale that he sincerely regretted "the incident in which several members of your assembly suffered maltreatment at the hands of French police."

Mr. Nielson, a Socialist member of the Danish parliament, and three Danish administrators at the European Parliament said they were beaten up by police after they failed to produce identity cards at a Strasbourg night club.

"The identities of the police officers concerned are known to me," Mr. Sicurami wrote, "and I will see to it that, following an inquiry, they will be reprimanded accordingly."

An inspector general of the police arrived from Paris to open the investigation, a spokesman said.

Greek Junta Ex-Aide Is Arrested in Italy

SANTA MARGHERITA LIGURE, Italy, June 22 (Reuters).—Italian police today arrested Col. Constantine Aslanidis, an official in the former Greek military government whose extradition had been sought by Greece on charges of forgery and embezzlement.

Police said the 57-year-old colonel asked for political asylum after his arrest. The colonel was secretary-general at the Sports Ministry in the Greek military government.

At Their Bogota Convention

Witches May Tackle Political Mysteries

By Joanne Omang

BOGOTA, June 22 (WP).—An international conference, whose participants will try to communicate with life on other planets, predict the future, talk with the dead and cast spells will be held here during the last week in August.

The First World Congress of Sorcery is expected to draw 3,000 "witches" from around the world, according to organizer Simon Gonzalez. They will include natural scientists, parapsychologists, anthropologists, monks and writers as well as astrologists and magicians, he said.

"You're a witch, I'm a witch," Mr. Gonzalez said. "Everyone's a witch in that at least 80 per cent of our natural powers are unused. The object of the conference is to open the heart and mind to unknown phenomena."

As part of the conference, there will be an exposition of sorcery tools, magicians' equipment, amulets, herbs, fetishes, perfumes and animals, as well as books, magazines, art, handicrafts and films.

Participants may reserve space to offer consultations on palmistry, astrology, fortune-telling, mind reading and even medical diagnosis.

Geller to Attend

The conference's main attraction, however, will be 40 seminars led by such internationally known students of the occult as Mexican-American writer Carlos Castaneda, Colombian author Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Israeli mystic Uri Geller and Italian film director Federico Fellini. Edgar Mitchell, the former U.S. astronaut who now directs the Center for Extrasensory Investigation at Stanford University, is also expected to attend.

The conference has already taken on political overtones in Latin America. The delegation from Bolivia according to the Colombian press, has said it plans to ask the congress to find out exactly which politicians received bribes from Gulf Oil Corp. and what they did to help Gulf as a result.

It will also ask how much money Bolivian "tin barons" have in banks in the United States, Panama, Nassau and Switzerland, and who the main traffickers in cocaine are, where they live and how many cocaine factories there are in Bolivia. The delegation will then call upon the "white magic," or good powers, to persuade Chilean President Augusto Pinochet to provide Bolivia with its long-sought outlet to the sea.

Venezuela's delegation said it plans to ask for the full story of the death of former Chilean President Salvador Allende, who died when Gen. Pinochet's government took power in September, 1973.

Communication with former Venezuelan dictator Juan Vicente Gomez will be attempted and the Venezuelans plan to ask the late Argentine dictator, Juan Peron, what he thinks of the current situation in Argentina.

Mr. Gonzalez said he was hopeful that mystic and astrologer Jose Lopez Rega might show up, although he has not been formally invited. Mr. Lopez Rega is Argentina's minister of social welfare and private secretary to President Isabel Peron.

"He is one of those who has developed his mystic powers far beyond the range of most people," Mr. Gonzalez said.

He said mystic powers include the ability to foresee the future, communicate telepathically, influence other persons' behavior and communicate with the dead. Mr. Lopez Rega wrote a book years ago which he claimed to have co-authored with the Archangel Gabriel.

Papua Independence

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea, June 22 (AP).—This territory will become independent of Australia on Sept. 16, Chief Minister Michael Somare announced.

6 Nations' Police Seek 2 Abducted Belgian Children

KNOKKE-LE-ZOUTE, Belgium, June 22 (Reuters).—The two young children of a Belgian steel mill manager were drugged and kidnapped from their villa in this coastal resort early today.

Sources said that the police in France, West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands and Luxembourg were cooperating with Belgian police in the hunt for the kidnappers and their victims. No ransom demand has been received, authorities said.

Hubert Bonnet, who was 6 today, and Ingrid, 3, were drugged by ether and abducted by four men who tied up the parents and an uncle. The four said they belonged to the "Anti-Capitalist Movement," a hitherto unknown group. They also stole jewelry from the villa.

Paris Child Ransomed

PARIS, June 22 (UPI).—Police disclosed today that Maxime Cathalan, 21-month-old granddaughter of the chief of the Roussel pharmaceutical laboratories, was kidnapped here Thursday and her father, Jean-Claude, an engineer, paid 1.5 million francs ($375,000) for her return. The child was uninjured when found Friday at midnight near her home.

Mali, Upper Volta In Border Truce

LOME, Togo, June 22 (AP).—The West African states of Mali and Upper Volta have agreed to end their border war and accept independent demarcation of their frontier, it was announced here.

The small armies of the two poor nations have been skirmishing intermittently since December for control of 100 miles of frontier along the Beli River and villages in the area. Mali claimed that its border should run 6 to 10 miles south of the river, and not north of it as on current maps.

Rally for Ecevit Is Broken Up by Gunfire, Fighting

GEREDE, Turkey, June 22 (UPI).—Former Premier Bulent Ecevit escaped unhurt yesterday when gunmen opened fire during a political rally. He blamed the attack on what he called "the criminals and the murderers" in the present government.

"Our assailants are those who are in the government. The criminals and the murderers are now in the government," Mr. Ecevit told thousands of supporters in the town of Karabuk after leaving Gerede amid street fighting.

Official accounts of the incidents mentioned only fighting with sticks, stones and bottles. But witnesses in this northern Turkish town said gunmen fired several shots from rooftops overlooking the square where Mr. Ecevit, 50, was addressing the rally.

They said two persons standing close to Mr. Ecevit were wounded by the gunfire and 21 other persons were hurt when government supporters hurled stones and bottles at the former premier, who is now leader of the opposition Republican People's party.

Mr. Ecevit attempted to chase the attackers but aides persuaded him to take refuge in a nearby grocery store.

Iran Executes 2

TEHRAN, June 22 (Reuters).—Two Communists have been executed by firing squad after being convicted by military tribunals of sabotage, murder and armed bank robbery, a government spokesman announced yesterday.



Keystone.

Paul Stehlin

French General, Tied to Northrop, Dies of Injuries

PARIS, June 22 (Reuters).—French Gen. Paul Stehlin, 63, a key figure in a U.S. congressional investigation over arms sales payoffs, died in a hospital here tonight of injuries sustained when he was hit by a bus June 6.

Gen. Stehlin was formerly vice-president of the French National Assembly and a former chief of staff of the French Air Force.

He was forced to resign the assembly post, but not his seat, in November, when it was disclosed that he had advised President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that the French Mirage F-1E was inferior to its U.S. rivals in competition for sales to four NATO countries.

Gen. Stehlin was hit by a bus as he crossed a street near the Paris Opéra, just hours after a U.S. Senate subcommittee revealed that he had worked as a consultant for a U.S. aircraft manufacturer, Northrop, since 1964, earning $7,500 a year since February, 1974.

The Northrop F-17 was one of the main contenders, with the Mirage and the General Dynamics F-16, for the contract with the four NATO countries. The General Dynamics aircraft was finally chosen by the countries.

6 Hanged in India

NEW DELHI, June 22 (Reuters).—Six persons convicted of burning 17 villagers to death have been hanged in the central prison at Belgaum in Mysore state, the Press Trust of India news agency reported yesterday.

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Heavy U.S. Investment by Mideast Oil Nations Poses Problems

By Knut Royce and Joseph Treen

NEW YORK.—The newly rich Mideast oil countries have invested far more money in the United States than the American government has officially aknowledged by funneling billions of dollars through the anonymity of Swiss banks. Growing bolder as they grow richer, they have embarked on a tax-free U.S. stock-buying spree.

Public and confidential federal records obtained by Newsday show that in the last few months the Persian Gulf states have poured hundreds of millions of dollars into the U.S. stock market. By the end of next year, a leading New York banker said, the oil-country investments in American stocks will amount to "billions and billions of dollars." Kuwait now plans to "contact the major shareholders directly" to buy large blocks of shares, that country's investment chief says.

Because these are government investments, they are tax free—thus depriving the U.S. Treasury of millions of dollars of potential revenue. Furthermore, the investing governments enjoy legal benefits not extended to the private sector.

U.S. officials responsible for monitoring the variety of Mideast investments concede they cannot trace all of them, particularly those made through Swiss banks. Privately, they voice some concern. "Foreign government investment has greater political and foreign policy dimensions than ordinary private investment," a White House working paper acknowledges.

Nevertheless, officials are not publicly alarmed about the secret investments. The Treasury Department has abandoned last year's policy of complaining about accumulations of surplus wealth by oil countries and is quietly welcoming it to U.S. shores. Officials call it a "recycling" process and say it's good for the economy.

"We're now trying to downplay the surplus," a Treasury source said, acknowledging that the agency was taking a cue from the State Department, which does not want to fray Mideast sensitivities.

The State Department understands the Arab penchant for secrecy. It is fueled in part by concern over protectionist sentiment in America and in part by the fear that the United States could freeze Arab assets in a future Mideast crisis.

Better Detection

Yet because these untraced funds could amount to $7 billion, some officials now think better detection is needed. "We know many [oil-exporting] nations are making investments through Swiss banks," Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky said. "We don't have a complete mechanism for tracing that... My feeling is that we need more information on beneficial ownership."

Officially, the Treasury estimates that the oil countries invested $11 billion of their $60-billion surplus last year in the United States—$6 billion in U.S. securities, $4 billion in banks, and $1 billion in corporate bonds, stocks and real estate.

It is an incomplete accounting because it includes only those transactions reported—as required by law—by banks, brokers and firms dealing in securities. These institutions can report only what they know.

If the investment comes through a Swiss bank, it is reported only as an investment coming from Switzerland. The source of the investment is known only to a few officials in the Swiss bank. Money coming in from Switzerland tripled last year over 1973. From 1971 through 1973, U.S. banks held about $3 billion in short-term Swiss funds. By the end of last year, the amount was $10 billion.

Raised Eyebrows

That sudden surge raised many eyebrows in financial circles The controller of the currency undertook a private poll of a few banks. "The general belief is that the money is from OPEC," the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, a source in the office said. "No doubt it's oil money," agreed William Witherell, director of the Treasury's Office of Financial Resources.

Even those less convinced concede that some of it is oil money. An official in the Treasury's Office of International Monetary Affairs described the sudden surge of Swiss money as "something of a puzzle," while acknowledging that it was "very plausible that a portion is oil money."

Arab sheikhs have long used the discreet Swiss banks, whose officials can be sentenced to as much as six months in prison for divulging the identity of depositors without a court order. The two oil countries with the largest surplus wealth, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, funnel part of their funds through the Swiss Bank Corp. and the Union Bank of Switzerland, it was learned. An official of the Swiss Bank's Geneva branch said that "substantial" Mideast funds were moving through Switzerland into other countries. For a negotiable fee and assuming no liability, the Swiss bank takes the money and invests it elsewhere under its own name, thus assuring the anonymity of the holder.

Anonymity Is Key

Anonymity is the key. "A few months ago, Saudi Arabia was buying our government securities," a Bank of England source said recently. "But this was publicized and they clamped down. They stopped buying."

Mike Treays, an official of Savills, one of London's leading real estate brokers, said: "Any deals we did with the Arabs had to be confidential. They're hypersensitive." A major reason, according to an American banker in Beirut, is that "the Arabs are very worried about freezing assets" in the event of another oil embargo.

Under normal circumstances, perhaps, the Mideast nations would have been happy to simply leave the money in Swiss banks rather than using the banks as nominees for investments elsewhere. But the Swiss franc has become so valuable in comparison to other currencies that Swiss exports have become too expensive for many markets. Non-franc deposits earn no interest.

U.S. officials would be less concerned about the influx from Switzerland if, as in the past, they were private investments. But for the first time in U.S. history, foreign governments are making large investments outside of banks and U.S. securities, amassing real estate and hundreds of millions of dollars in U.S. corporate shares.

Both public records and confidential federal records show that the oil countries shied away from the stock market early last year when it was at its lowest level in years. But with the market starting a move up toward the end of the year, they went on a buying spree.

Heavy Buying

Their net purchases in the fourth quarter last year totaled $191 million, more than one-third of all net foreign purchases on the New York Stock Exchange for the entire year. By the end of the year they held $304 million worth of stocks.

But in the first two months of this year, they purchased an additional $254 million. Their purchases may have been heavier, since these figures reflect only what they and the banks and brokerage houses reported.

It also is impossible to estimate what they may have invested through Switzerland or other banking centers thriving on secret accounts, such as the Bahamas or Singapore. A New York Stock Exchange report issued recently notes that Switzerland generated the highest foreign commission revenues of any country—23 per cent of the total. At the same time, the report said, "one must keep in mind that major Swiss banks hold nominee accounts for many customers of varying nationalities."

What is clear, U.S. officials say, is that the pattern of heavy stock buying by Mideast countries is continuing, fostered, in part, by the market rally and by the reluctance of banks already bloated with oil money to accept new deposits.

"Certainly, the United States is the best equity market in the world," Khaled Abu Saud, Kuwait's director of investment in the Ministry of Finance, said recently. "Our object now, our interest now, is in tangible assets—especially in blocks of shares." What Kuwait intends to do, he said, is to "contact the major shareholders directly, in order to buy a block of shares."

That, in fact, is what his government did in November, when it purchased 14 per cent of Daimler-Benz, the German manufacturer of automobiles and trucks, from the Quandt family. The fact that Kuwait kept the deal secret even from the German government for several days after partial news leaked out so infuriated Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that he publicly denounced "such transactions carried out in the darkness of secret machinations."

Equity purchases of that magnitude have not yet been attempted in the United States. Treasury Secretary William Simon has said that the Mideast countries have promised to notify the government of such purchases before the fact. But there is no mechanism to force them to do so.

Notification is also unlikely if the country itself does not know it is acquiring a substantial portion of the stock of a company. Kuwait's stock portfolio is managed by so many agents that its investment officials have occasionally been surprised during periodic consolidation to learn that Kuwait had acquired nearly 5 per cent of a company. Khaled Abu Saud has said privately. When a buyer reaches the 5-per-cent threshold, it must report the holding to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Tax Exemptions

Foreign government purchases in the United States bring welcome capital into the economy. But they also remove these purchases from the U.S. tax base because the Internal Revenue Service law excludes foreign governments from federal taxation.

Foreign governments pay no tax on bank interest, corporate bonds, stock dividends and capital gains. If a foreign government were to purchase a company, the income would be taxed but not the dividends the company issues to the country.

Private foreign investors also have special incentives to invest in the United States. Depending on bilateral treaties, they pay from zero to 15-per-cent tax on income from corporate bonds. They pay no interest on bank interest and from 5 to 15 per cent on stock dividends, depending on how much stock they hold. The more they hold, the less they pay.

There also are a number of loopholes that benefit foreign government investors. Although governments are not immune from civil suits when they are engaged in commercial activity there are no legal provisions for process serving and the governments themselves are immune from the execution of judgments.

Federal courts have ruled that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act does not apply to governments, but only to persons or corporations. The U.S. government does not have the authority to force a foreign government to report its investments in the United States.

The government is aware of these loopholes. "The fact that almost all of the expected OPEC investment in the U.S. will be government-controlled," a White House working paper says, "means that the U.S. government must consider whether its unprecedented magnitude and source mean that we should adopt special regulations for foreign government investments."

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Power Shift to Mideast Seen Effect of Oil Cost

NEW YORK (Reuters).—Wealth and political power will shift permanently to the major oil states if the industrial countries fail to conserve energy and produce new energy sources within the next decade, a senior State Department official has predicted.

Writing in the July issue of Foreign Affairs magazine, Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, said higher oil prices would boost the real income of oil producers by 1.7 per cent of the gross national product of the 24 members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

He said imports by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) from OECD countries could reach $110 billion a year by 1980, against only $30 billion in 1973.

"The $80-billion gain, equivalent to more than 1.7 per cent of the expected GNP of the OECD group in 1980, can be taken as an estimate of the peak value of the real annual cost of the cartel action for the industrial world," Mr. Enders declared.

Politically, Mr. Enders said, as long as OPEC is able to dictate the price of oil, "the central element of energy in the industrial economies will be subject to manipulation... by supplying countries which do not have, and may well not develop, an inherent interest in their prosperity."

Over the long term, "the impulse will be strong to substitute producer-consumer lines of force for those now existing among the industrial countries of Europe, America and Asia. If that occurs, the internal contradictions between the security and the economic interests of the industrial countries will grow and their political coherence will dissipate."

Mr. Enders said that the industrial countries could take steps to weaken OPEC and deprive it of the ability to set oil prices. Such steps, he said, include:

- Conservation of energy, which would depress oil sales and force OPEC to divide production cuts.
- Development of new energy sources, including nuclear power. This would require removing restraints on such energy sources and providing for financing.
- Protection of investments in energy sources from falling energy prices. Anticipated costs of developing new petroleum resources by OECD nations would make such exploration profitable only if oil cost $6 to $8 a barrel. Investors must be protected against OPEC price reductions below this level through import restrictions, tariffs or variable levies, he said.



Associated Press.

LOURENÇO MARQUES TODAY—Statue of first governor of city, Mouzinho de Albuquerque, dominated main square until it was removed in decolonization campaign.

Wednesday Is Independence Day

Mozambique Is Dismantling Its Past

JOHANNESBURG (AP).—War-weary Mozambique is quietly dismantling the symbols of Portuguese colonialism as it prepares for independence.

On Wednesday, the nation's 8.5 million inhabitants will shed nearly 500 years of white domination for an African government run by the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo).

The Marxist-oriented movement, led by Samora Machel, 41, fought a guerrilla war against Portuguese rule for more than a decade.

The African take-over in Mozambique, compared to the bloody strife in Angola—Portugal's bigger and richer territory in the subcontinent—has been orderly.

A transitional Portuguese-Frelimo government, led by Mr. Machel's chief lieutenant, Joachim Chissano, has paved the way for a smooth transfer of power.

Mr. Machel is expected to make a triumphant entry into the capital, Lourenço Marques, on independence day to lead the celebrations.

All of Portugal's 60,000 troops in the territory, with the exception of a handful of advisers, are scheduled to be withdrawn by Wednesday.

How much popular support Frelimo enjoys is difficult to gauge and there has been no indication that the movement plans to hold elections.

Frelimo's ranks consist largely of Makonde tribesmen from northern Mozambique who have traditionally been opposed by some other tribes, especially the Makua, who make up 25 per cent of the population.

Frelimo had only an estimated 1,000 trained administrators when last year's military coup in Lisbon brought about the collapse of the Portuguese empire.

But foreign diplomats in Lourenço Marques say the party has organized itself with speed and efficiency.

Mr. Machel, at one time commander of Frelimo's 10,000-man guerrilla army, once described Portuguese rule as "500 years of bestiality . . . a story of slavery, massacres, humiliation, degradation, exploitation and oppression."

So there was little wonder in Lourenço Marques when Frelimo began ordering changes in the names of streets, buildings and sports stadiums.

Mr. Machel has declared that Mozambique will be a revolutionary society aimed at creating a "new man free from exploitation."

The party's philosophy expresses a strong Marxist ideology closer to Maoist thought than to other forms of "African socialism."

There are some fears in Western diplomatic circles, however, that the Soviet Union may win agreements to use Mozambique's ports for its naval units in the Indian Ocean.

But these diplomats also point out that an intense Soviet-Chinese rivalry is under way in Mozambique. They say the Sino-Soviet competition is reflected by internal tensions within Frelimo itself, with some top officials leaning toward Peking and others favoring Moscow.

Mozambique will be a one-party state ruled by a central committee, a political committee and a military committee. Mr. Machel is expected to head all three.

Mr. Machel says state control of production and distribution will be favored over private enterprise but Frelimo has been careful so far to avoid radical changes in economic policies.

The country is plagued by a shortage of foreign reserves, a large trade deficit, widespread unemployment and rampant inflation.

Of an estimated 200,000 whites in the country, 20,000 have fled, taking with them special skills needed to help run the government bureaucracy, public services and commerce.

The country ranks as one of the most impoverished in Africa, with more than 80 per cent of its population tied to agriculture. It is the world's largest producer of cashews. Other major exports include cotton, sugar, tea and tobacco.

Uninvited States

LOURENÇO MARQUES (AP).—Mozambique has not invited the United States, France or West Germany to its independence celebrations Wednesday. Also missing from an official list of countries invited are white-ruled South Africa and Rhodesia.

It is not known whether the list, prepared for officials involved in making arrangements for international guests, is complete or whether the missing states have been excluded.

Best of Both Worlds on Dollars

Free Enterprise Cabbie Fares Well in Poland

By James Goldsborough

GDANSK, Poland (IHT).—Capitalism is alive and tolerated in Poland, and a good example of it can be found in Jerzy W., who drives around this port city for a living and can tell a customer as much about how Poland functions today as the men in the highest ministries.

Jerzy owns and operates his own cab, to begin with, which is a surprise. It is a Polish-made Fiat 125, for which he paid $1,600 three years ago. He paid dollars for the car from his own dollar account, which he maintains legally, and bought it without a wait.

Today the same car costs $2,000, or 170,000 zlotys, which works out to an 85-to-1 exchange rate. The official rate is 33 to 1. "Things are much easier here when you have dollars," he explained. Poles are allowed to earn or receive dollars and some prices, such as that of the Fiat, are less than half for holders of hard currencies.

Jerzy, 35, earned his dollars in Chicago. As are all Poles, he is free to leave the country and to bring earned foreign currency back in. But he is not allowed to take out money earned in Poland.

Jerzy spent a year in Chicago staying with relatives. Most Poles seem to have relatives in America. His relatives stay with him when they come to Gdansk.

In Chicago, he earned $3 an hour repairing cars. With his wife still working here and three children in state-run Polish schools and covered by the state health plan, Jerzy was able to save all he earned.

"I liked Chicago, with the people saying, 'Jerzy, fix my muffler' or 'Jerzy, what about my spark plugs?' and me not knowing the words," he said. "But with the family here, I had to come back." He was not alone in making the trip. More than 60,000 Poles took out U.S. tourist visas last year alone, according to U.S. Embassy records.

Economically, he said, it's easier in the United States and the people live better, although he recognizes that there is unemployment. There is no unemployment in Poland. Polish workers earn an average of 3,400 zlotys ($100) a month and, with cars at 170,000 zlotys, television sets at 7,000 zlotys and washing machines at 10,000 zlotys, it takes months of work to buy most luxuries. Jerzy's income in Chicago worked out to about 40,000 zlotys a month.

Although Jerzy is obviously capitalist-oriented, he does not criticize the system here directly.

"The American way is good for Americans, the Polish way for Poles," he said.

But by applying the American way in Poland, Jerzy has the best of both worlds, and the Polish system accommodates his free spirit by allowing him to do it.

Asked if his children learned much Marxism-Leninism, he looked blank.

"I don't think so," he said. "But they go to church."

Communist ideology, as such, hardly touches his life, and where it does it is more bothersome than frustrating. There are 2,000 cabs in this port city, 1,800 privately owned and 200 state-owned.

"The 200 state cabs are run down, dirty and constantly in deficit," he said, comparing them to his gleaming Fiat. "The rest of us make up their deficit each year through taxes."

Jerzy is not very political. "Who has time for that?" he asked. He is happy so long as the system leaves him alone. He owns his own apartment and can leave it to his family when he dies. He drove his passenger around Gdansk, invited him to lunch with friends in a private restaurant ("It is not allowed to sell vodka, but for us . . .") and paid *everything in dollars. The scene* could easily have been Chicago, except that the lunch of borscht, fresh trout and strawberries and vodka was no doubt better.

He said there is no ideology among the cab drivers, none among the farmers (90 per cent of Polish farms are privately owned) and that among factory workers only about half are active in the party, while the other half goes home to television and beer.

He drives people of many nationalities around, but has no special favorites. Americans and West Germans are the big spenders, he said. He likes Russians, whom he describes as poor, simple and decent. But he also likes to tell Russian jokes, which are what Americans call Polish jokes.

"Why do you always find Russian policemen in pairs when you go to Moscow?" he asked, smiling into the rear-view mirror. Answer: "Because one can read and the other can write."

The Poles are known as pragmatic Communists, and it shows in the existence of a man like Jerzy. Things have been worse here, and have improved since the December, 1970, food riots in this city swept in new leaders with a liberalization program. The Polish government stays rigorously in line politically with Moscow—slavishly really—so that it can afford some economic liberty to spirits like Jerzy.

A Survey of Programs

How the Unemployed Get By

By Louis Nevin

LONDON, (AP).—A French worker who loses his job because his company has closed down receives 90 per cent of his gross salary for a year in unemployment benefits.

A Briton who is out of work for more than a year has his rent or property tax paid for him. Japan pays a special bonus to a worker receiving jobless benefits if he finds a new job.

Unemployment compensation varies widely from country to country and is often generous in Western Europe and Japan in situations where strikes are not involved.

The Western version of unemployment compensation is virtually unknown in Communist countries, where unemployment officially does not exist.

The Soviet Union and other Communist countries, however, pay the equivalent of two weeks' severance pay, called "departure allowance," to a worker out of a job because of such conditions as a factory closure.

Here is a sampling of programs in leading Western industrial countries:

- **The United States** — Each state has its own program. The highest benefits are paid by the District of Columbia—$117 a week. The national average for jobless pay is $61.41 a week, according to U.S. Labor Department statistics.

With at least 8.5 million Americans out of work, some states have had to borrow money to pay the unemployment benefits.

Legislation is before Congress to increase the time during which an American can collect unemployment pay to 65 weeks. Americans now can collect unemployment for 26 weeks with additional money conditionally available from the federal government for 13 more weeks.

- **Japan** — Unemployed workers are paid 60 to 80 per cent of their salary for a period of between 90 and 300 days, according to their ages. They are also eligible for an additional "bonus upon employment" amounting to 30 days' pay.

Compensation is paid from contributions by employers and employees and from government funds.

Between April, 1974, and last March, $1.25 billion was paid out in jobless benefits in Japan.

- **France**—Workers fired for economic difficulties of their employers get 90 per cent of gross salary for one year. Effectively, the total amounts to their entire salary because Social Security and other monthly withholdings are not deducted from the settlement. Unemployment for other than economic reasons is compensated through a complicated system of state allocations, plus contributions from unemployment compensation funds. The programs bring the total benefits to about 40 per cent of salary. Payments last from a year to 730 days, depending on a worker's age.

Funds for benefits are put up by employers and the government. Workers contribute nothing.

- **The Netherlands** — Jobless workers who have paid their social security contributions get 80 per cent of their salary for six months and 75 per cent for two years more. After that, and if he is registered at the employment exchange, the worker is paid the government-set minimum wage indefinitely. This varies according to age but for a worker over 23 it amounts to about $575 a month.
- **Belgium** — Unemployment compensation varies according to age from $4.20 a day to $19 a day and lasts a maximum of two years.

Unemployment benefits are paid from Social Security funds contributed by employers and employees.

- **Sweden** — Benefits average about 90 per cent of salary and last up to 450 days. Compensation is paid by the state.
- **Finland**—Compensation is paid by the state. It amounts to $6 daily for a single and $8 for a married worker.
- **Britain**—Unemployment benefits begin with the government collection each month of $37.81 from the worker and $58.44 from his employer. An unmarried worker out of job gets $32.54 a week. A married worker draws $36.57 plus $7.13 for his first child and $3.68 for each additional child. The benefits are payable for 12 months.

In addition, during the first six months of unemployment, a worker can claim a supplementary allowance of $21.55 a week but total benefits may not exceed more than 85 per cent of his pay when he lost his job.

When the first year without a job ends, a married worker receives supplementary allowances of $35.94 a week plus $6.33 for a child under 5, and as much as $11.39 for one between 13 and 15. The worker's rent and property taxes are also paid and there is no time limit on supplementary allowances.

- **Spain**—Spanish workers pay 0.35 per cent of their salary to the government and employers contribute 1.85 per cent of each worker's pay. The jobless receive 75 per cent of their salary for 12 months.
- **West Germany**—Workers pay compulsory unemployment insurance dues of 1 per cent of their monthly wages up to a ceiling of $12 a month with employers contributing an equal amount. Benefits amount to 68 per cent of the monthly salary when a worker becomes unemployed with a ceiling of $1,200 a month. Benefits continue for a maximum of 12 months.

At the end of the year, however, if an unemployed worker is classified as needy and has no outside income, he is entitled to continued assistance, paid by the Federal Labor Institute, of 58 per cent of his old salary.

- **Italy**—The Italians have two types of benefits. One is for industrial sectors in deep crisis, with benefits continuing normally for nine months but extendable to 15 months. The second is for employees of smaller firms in economic difficulties with benefits lasting six months. In the first, benefits amount to 80 per cent of wages; in the second, 66 per cent.

A joint management-worker committee decides on a firm's right to receive unemployment benefits for workers who have been laid off. If the committee decides that the firm does not qualify, its jobless workers get nothing.

- **Switzerland**—It has little unemployment. In May, only 5,661 workers of the 2.8-million-man labor force were out of work. There are about 500,000 foreign workers who can be sent home in times of crisis, providing a cushion for Swiss workers.

Run by British in Malaysia

Jungle War School Graduates Its Last Pupil

By A.E.H. Taylor

KOTA TINGGI, Malaysia (UPI).—A British Grenadier Guards soldier emerged from the green horror of the Malaysian jungle sweaty, wary, hungry and clawed.

His tutors in the not-so-gentle art of jungle warfare briefed him on what he did right, gave him hell for what he did wrong and then waved him on his way—the last graduate of the last course at the only British jungle warfare school.

His departure marks the end of an era which saw tough British instructors put soldiers and officers from more than 20 different nations through three-week courses of jungle survival and warfare.

The British withdrawal east of Suez and the growing conviction that British troops will never again fight in the jungles led to the order to shut down the school.

The school opened in 1947 and since then virtually every unit of the British Army has passed through, along with Americans, Vietnamese, Thais, Australians, New Zealanders and Malays. The last course was completed June 1.

The students learned how to survive snakes, mosquitoes and bamboo thorns, how to set booby traps and avoid them, how to lay ambushes and escape them, how to catch and eat rats, monkeys and snakes, and what wild plants provide nourishment.

With a little help from the Gurkhas, they quickly learned how little they knew of jungles and survival in them.

A British officer recalled how a class of 30 Americans started the course protesting that they already knew jungle warfare thoroughly.

They were warned that a force of 30 "enemies" would be operating against them on a scheduled three-day operation. But the Americans marched off laughing.

Within five hours, each of the Americans had been marched back into camp as the plaything of a Gurkha half his size.

A favored eye-opener at the British school was carefully briefing each new class on the dangers of leaving any garbage in the jungle, explaining how ration cans become key parts of booby traps and how the garbage can be "read" for indications of unit strength and direction and speed of travel.

The class would then be sent on an overnight jungle mission, shadowed by instructors who picked up behind them.

When the class marched back into camp, its garbage would be hanging all over the barracks.

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Euromarket

Spate of High-Quality Issues Affects Prices of Other Bonds

By William Ellington

LONDON, June 22 (AP-DJ).—A variation of Gresham's Law was put into force in the Euromarket last week when some high-quality offerings drove medium-quality issues into the market at distress prices.

Three highly regarded offerings were increased by a combined total of $37.5 million during the week, but the extra money evidently came from sales of medium-quality issues, suggesting that the market is still suffering from indigestion.

One of the most popular offerings was a $50-million, seven-year issue of Barclays Bank International at par bearing 9.25 per cent.

During the course of underwriting, the triple-A-rated issue was increased in size by $15 million. In aftermarket trading, it held at 99.25-100.

The terms offered to investors were slightly better than those on a $100-million, 20-year issue of Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) in New York. That offering was priced at par bearing 9.05 per cent semi-annually, which worked out to 9.25 per cent on an annual coupon basis comparable with Eurobonds. Though the yields were the same, the Barclays' notes offered investors much better protection against capital depreciation since the maturity was only seven years.

An offering of the highly regarded Swedish Investment Bank in special drawing rights also proved a success. It was increased by 10 million SDRs to 40 million SDRs. The offering price was set at par bearing 9 per cent over seven years—a yield that was a quarter point less than the Barclays' issue.

Though of lesser quality, an offering of seven-year, 9.75-per-cent notes of Massey Ferguson also proved a success. The issue was increased in size by $10 million to $40 million and the price set above par at 100.5. In early trading, the issue was quoted at 99.5-100.5.

While the offerings for Barclays, Swedish Investment Bank and Massey Ferguson were successful, other recent issues were dumped on the market at what looked like distress prices.

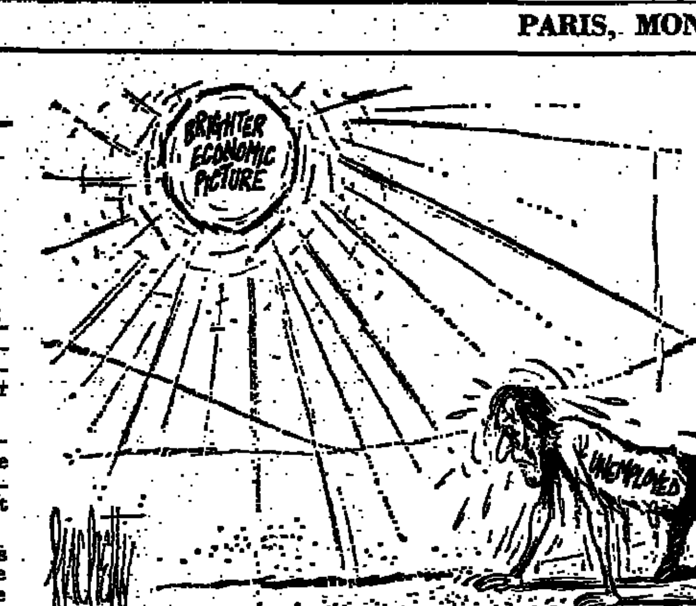
For example, a recent $12.5-million, seven-year issue of Marriott Corp. fell to 95 bid during the week after being offered at 99.5 bearing 9.75 per cent. A $25-million, eight-year issue of Gould Inc. also fell to 97.5 bid Friday from the 99.75 offering price. As a result, the yield on the 9.75-per-cent issue was forced up to 10.22 from 9.8 per cent. A $20-million, nine-year issue of the Council of Europe slipped to 97.5 bid. The 9.25 per cent offering was made at 98.75.

Following is a list of scheduled offerings:

- Occidental Overseas Ltd., $30 million, due 1981, 10 per cent.
- Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia, $25 million (Canadian), due 1983, 9.25 per cent.
- Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, 130 million French francs, due 1982, 10 per cent.
- Republic of Ireland, 20 million European units of account, due 1982, 9.25 per cent.
- Cities of Montreal East and Pointe aux Trembles, $10 million (Canadian), due 1982, 9.75 per cent.
- South African Railways, 70 million marks, due 1980, 9 per cent.
- National Bank of Hungary, 100 million marks, due 1981, 8.25 per cent.
- Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur, 100 million marks, due 1983, 8.25 per cent.

Market Volume

	June 20	June 13
Cedel	$334.9 mil.	$224.2 mil.
Euroclear	$263.5 mil.	$232.7 mil.



'Weather Forecast: Continued Sunshine'

Steel Output Off 17% in Major Producing Area

BRUSSELS, June 22 (AP-DJ).—Raw steel production in the 27 member countries of the International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI) declined 16.9 per cent in May from May 1974, suffering the sharpest fall over the last 20 years and in the eight-year history of IISI, a spokesman said.

Raw steel output totaled 31,665,000 metric tons, down from 38,705,000 tons a year earlier and by 4.8 per cent from 36,437,000 tons in April.

In the first five months of 1975, total steel production in the IISI was down 9.1 per cent to 185,077,000 tons from 203,697,000 tons in like 1974.

The IISI accounts for about 70 per cent of the world's total raw steel production and for about 98 per cent of world production excluding the Soviet Union, other East bloc countries, China and North Korea.

Swiss Output Declines

BERN, June 22 (Reuters).—Swiss industrial production in the first quarter of this year fell 18 per cent compared with the year-ago level, the Federal Statistics Department said here. This represents an unexpected acceleration of the output decline compared with the fourth quarter of 1974 when production was only five per cent lower than in the same year-ago period.

The U.S. Economic Scene

The Uncertain Battle for Deregulation

By Richard E. Mooney

NEW YORK, June 22 (NYT).—The Ford administration appears to be seriously staking out a policy to reduce federal regulation of business and industry. The idea of uncluttering the regulatory framework is laudable. But the probability of its being achieved in any significant measure is small and the impetus behind the current move bears close scrutiny.

No one in authority asserts that there should be no regulation at all. Indeed, the case is made for more regulation in some sectors. The issue at hand, however, is whether to undo some of the regulation that exists now. There are a number of forces at work in this direction.

First is the principle of the thing. Many businessmen believe—or think that they believe—that the best regulation is the least regulation. President Ford apparently agrees.

Second is the new wave. In the last decade, federal regulation has broken into vast new areas, such as automobile safety and job safety, noise and air pollution, employment equality for women and minorities and now the intricate field of employee pensions. Businesses which are newly subjected to control by one or more of these new forms of regulation are naturally finding it difficult, and expensive, to adjust. So, naturally, they resist and they are counterattacking.

Experience Factor

The third force for de-regulation is experience. Quite apart from the new wave, there has been business regulation in this country for a long, long time. There is widespread agreement that some of it is heavyhanded, counterproductive, worthless, obstructive or all of these. This is particularly true in the field of transportation.

Some degree of regulation is a necessity in transportation, to apportion and oversee air, truck, bus and rail routes and the fares and fees that they all charge, to keep the competing systems from destroying each other. But it is increasingly apparent that the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Board are not doing a very good job. Their clients are dropping like flies.

The fourth force is the recession. Industry is hurting. When industry hurts, it seeks relief wherever it can get it. The most effective relief for the automobile industry would surely be a broad and quick recovery in the national economy. But Detroit in its current distress does not miss the opportunity to campaign for a relaxation of costly pollution controls at the same time.

The final force for de-regulation is the inexorable cycle of presidential elections. It was apparent last week when Mr. Ford spoke in Washington to the National Federation of Independent Business. President Ford was generous in his promises to the group that the burden of regulation would be lifted.

Trend Toward Checks

But how likely is it that the burden will be lifted? If history is a guide, the likelihood is not great. The trend is toward more regulation, even in the face of presidential determination to move the other way.

This trend toward more regulation is all for stated good purposes. There is, above all, the trend of social regulation: environment, jobs, personal welfare.

Also, despite all the talk of de-regulation, there are several active proposals for more new regulation right now, as well as for the stronger enforcement of existing regulation—notably in the areas of anti-trust and corporate disclosure.

Finally, in this period of economic recession, more and more industries and individual companies have turned to Washington for help. It follows, inevitably, that those who ask for help are creating an obligation to the helper. In this context, they are committing themselves to more regulation by Washington.

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, June 22 (NYT).—The stock market, buoyed by favorable economic news, made an impressive advance last week in active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was up 30.97 points to 855.44, with the best gainers the blue chips and the utilities.

The recent strength in the utilities is attributed to their improved earnings, reflecting rate increases, and to increases in their dividends.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange posted a sharp advance on Monday spurred by reports that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) may consider negotiating with the West on how much they will raise oil prices in October. In the preceding week, the 13 OPEC members, which control 85 per cent of the world oil exports, announced they would increase oil prices but gave no indication of the amount.

The market eased on Tuesday after Du Pont, the nation's largest chemical producer, reported that it expected sharply lower second-quarter profits. Helping to trim the size of the decline was the Commerce Department's disclosure that housing starts and building permits issued in May increased from the April levels. The May *figure for housing starts*, an annual rate of 1.15 million, was the highest since September.

Stocks finished with small losses Wednesday but made sharp gains again on Thursday. This advance seemed to reflect news that personal income rose in May at its steepest rate since September and that the nation's balance-of-payments deficit dropped sharply in the first quarter.

The market received a further impetus on Thursday when the Commerce Department said that corporate profits did not decline so much in the first quarter as originally announced.

Prices also ended higher on Friday, helped by the Labor Department's announcement that the rise of consumer prices in May slowed to a 4.8-per-cent annual rate, down substantially from a 7.2-per-cent rate in April.

In the credit markets, corporate-bond prices eased on profit-taking after their recent show of strength. The Treasury's plan to raise $9.4 billion in new money through mid-August was slightly less than dealers had expected.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the counter industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdair prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Kotzin .20a	40	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
MAT Corp	163	2¼	2	2	— ¼
PS Inc .24e	63	12½	12	12¼	+ ½
G Indust	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
M Corp	25	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ½
tibiPap .12e	1	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
bio Chem	64	13	11	13	
ushnetCo .60	11	10½	10	10	
lsnWeslv .40	94	10¾	10½	10½	+ ⅛
vance Ross	161	2¼	2	2	— ½
vanced Mem	513	6⅛	5¼	5⅞	— ¼
vancdMicr De	290	11⅛	10¼	10¾	+ ½
vent Corp	64	10	7	9½	+2½
Met Inc	214	12½	10¾	11½	—1
nico Eagl Min	525	6½	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
r California	5	7¼	7	7	— ¼
laTenNGas 1.20	9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ¼
lanthus Corp	170	2⅛	2	2¼	+ ⅛
laskaIntl .05e	491	23¼	18½	21¼	—1¾
lkrchChm .40	25	60½	59	60½	+1½
lexandAlex .90	926	35¼	34¼	34¾	— ⅞
lexBaldwin 1.60	375	19¾	17¼	17¼	—2¼
llcoInc .12e	62	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
llergan Pharm	430	14⅜	14	14¾	+ ¾
lldTeleph .46b	92	12¼	11¼	12¼	+1
llynBacon .35	34	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
lltonBoxBd .46e		11¼	11½	11¾	+ ¼
marex Inc	843	18⅝	9¾	10¼	+ ¼
m Appraisal	271	3⅝	2⅞	3⅝	— ⅛
m Beef Packer	323	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
m Building .36	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	
mExpress .80	4120	45¼	42⅝	44⅝	+1¾
m Filtrona .52	27	8¼	8⅜	8⅜	
mFinlCorp .04	250	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ¼
mFinlCp pfl	236	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
mFinlCp wt	38	1¾	1¾	1¾	
m Furniture	25	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
nGreetings .25	1187	14¾	14	14¾	+ ¾
m Microsystm	506	15¾	12½	15¼	+1¾
m Nuclear	755	6⅛	5	5¾	
mQuasar Petro	713	16¾	14⅝	15⅝	— ½
m Telecomm	81	5⅛	5½	5½	— ¼
m Telev&Com	283	16½	14	16½	
mWeldMfg .80	37	10	9⅝	10	
mmestGrp Inc	26	2½	2	2	— ⅛
mterre Devel	63	1	1	1	
macomp Inc	73	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ¼
nadite Inc	413	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
nalogDevices s	41	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
ndersonInds .08	28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
nderson Jacobs	121	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
nheusrBush .60	3249	38⅝	36⅛	38⅝	+ ½
nta Corp .86	178	3½	3½	3½	
excoInc .30b	329	21¼	19¾	20¼	— ⅜
ppldDigtl Data	712	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ½
ppld Material	788	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	
rden Maylair	420	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
rgoPetrol s	166	12½	11½	12¼	+ ½
rkWnGas 1.20	58	18	17½	17½	— ¼
rlen Prop 1	68	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
rrow Automot	13	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
rtsWayMfg .50	1	7½	7½	7½	
rvida Corp	40	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
spenSkiling Cp	39	9¼	8½	9¼	+ ¼
ssdColaBtlg .40	216	14	13½	13½	— ¼
ssdTrkLnA .60	36	14	13¼	14	+ ½
tlanGasLt 1.20	276	14⅝	13¼	14	+ ¾
tlanRIEs .62e	16	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
tlanticSti .70	22	11¾	11¾	11¾	
tlasHotels .14	8	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
twood Oceanics	339	10¾	10¼	10¼	
twoodOcean un		13	12½	12½	
twoodOcean wt	7	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
ucon Corp	17	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
BDO Int 1.80	124	17¼	16¼	17¼	+1
abcockInd .20	18	3¾	3¾	3¾	
airdWarn .61e	95	6⅛	5⅛	6¼	+1
aird Atomics	347	5½	4½	5⅜	+ ⅛
aker Bros Inc	133	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
akerFentres .80	59	24	23½	23½	— ½
aldinLyon .40	157	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
ally Mfg .02e	639	16	14	15½	+1½
altek Corp	69	6⅛	6¼	6½	+ ¼
angorHyd 1.28	13	13½	11½	13½	+2
ankBldgEq .80	18	11¾	11½	11½	— ½
ankamRlt 1.25e	543	7	6⅞	7	+ ¾
antaGeo .44	64	10	9⅜	10	
arber Green .60	58	14¼	14¼	14¼	
aron Cp .40a	34	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
arns [illegible]inePh	163	22½	20½	21	
Barnes Mtg .18e	29	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ¾
Barnett Winston	75	1½	1½	1½	+ ½
Barnett Winst un	11	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	+ ¼
BassettFurn .80	50	18½	17¾	18¼	+ ¼
Bayless Mkts .60	20	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
BaylyCorp .20		6	6	6	
Beard Oil .04e	41	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Beeline Fash .44	13	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Bekins Co .42	121	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Belknap Mf .85e	16	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Bentley Labs	418	19¼	18	18½	
BergstmPap A	24	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ½
BerkleyCp .10b	42	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
Berkline Corp	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
BetzLabs .24	581	44	42	43¼	+1
BeverageCan .16	11	6¼	5⅝	6	+ ¼
BeverageMgt .24	225	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
[illegible]ibb Co	43	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	
Bibb Co	43	8¾	8¼	8¾	
BiLo Inc .04e	73	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	— ½
Bio Med Scien	254	13¾	11¼	13¾	+2½
Bio Rad Labs	4	10½	10½	10½	
Bird &Son 2a	129	49	45½	49	+1½
BlackHillPw 2 48	32	36	33⅞	36	+2½
Block DrugA .53	45	11⅝	10⅜	11	+ ½
BlueChipStp .24	65	8	7½	8	+ ¼
Bluefld Supply 1	84	26	24⅛	26	— ½
BobEvanFrm .60	61	26¼	23	23	—1½
Bohemia In .60b	193	16	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Bonanza Intl	264	3	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
Booth Newspap 1	23	23⅜	23½	23⅞	+ ½
BoozAllenH .12	27	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
BostonCoE 1 04	60	10½	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Bradenlnd .32	26	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
Brand Insulation	28	2⅞	2½	2½	— ½
BrassCraftM .12	103	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Brenco Inc .60a	83	25	24	25	+ ½
Brennand Paige	20	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅝
Bremer Ind .10e	3	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Brinco Ltd	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Briggs Inc .40	33	12½	12	12½	+ ½
Bristol Brass .40	3	6½	6½	6½	
Bristol Prod	17	5	4½	4½	— ⅛
BroadwyFin .12	75	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	— ⅛
BrooksScanIn .60	11	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
BrowardBnc .36b	3	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
BrownTom Inc	402	17¾	17¼	17½	— ¼
Browning Arms	48	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Brunos Inc .20	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
BuckbeeMear .20	272	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
BuckeyeIntl .18r	258	10	7¼	9⅝	+2¼
Burns RL Cp .20	268	18½	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
Burnup&Sims	3518	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+ ⅝
Butler Mfg .80	50	23	22¾	22¼	— ¾
CFS Contl Inc	325	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ¾
CPT Corp	59	4	4	4	
Cable Funding	6	6	6	6	
CabotJP Equit	36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Cafeterias .24	81	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
Calbiochem	107	14	12½	12¾	—1¾
CalMaine Foods	15	4½	4½	4⅛	— ⅛
CalWatSvc 2.20	36	26½	24⅝	26¼	+1¾
Cal Windsor	51	6⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Cambridge Mem	55	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
CameronIrnWk 1	186	168	158	164	+4
CampTagg 1.40	134	33½	30	33½	+3¼
Campus Casual 1	59	13¾	12¼	13¼	+1¼
Canandaig Wine	37	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ½
CannonMills .76a	96	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Captechlnc s	57	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	
CarbolineCo .32	187	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ⅜
CardiacPacmk s	78	16¾	16	16	— ¾
CarpentPap .24e	16	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
CascadeCp .36a	23	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Cayman Corp	1029	1⅛	1⅝	1¼	+ ¼
CedarPointr Inc		49	3¼	3¼	3¼
CentMtgRlt .12p	32	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
CentTel pf 2	23	27	26	26½	+ ½
CentVtPSvc 1.28	218	12½	10¾	12½	+1⅝
CentyTelEnt .22a	57	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Chambrin Mf .52	19	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ½
Champ Parts .16	306	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	
ChampProd .60	14	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅝
Channel Cos .10e	283	8¼	6	8	TCL
CharlesRiv Brds	19	25	24	25	+ ½
Charming Shop	106	13½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Chart House .96	289	36	32⅜	35	+4½
ChathamMfg .72	12	8¼	8¼	8¼	
ChattemDrug .28	14	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Chef Pierre	83	15½	14	14½	
ChemedCorp .58	236	17¾	15½	17¾	+2
ChemclLeam .40	4	8½	8½	8½	
ChiBrdIron 1.28a	1603	79½	77½	78½	+ ½
ChristnSec 5.57e	148	115	107	115	+8
ChurchsFChk .40	608	13½	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
CinnFinl .60b	33	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅜
CircleIncSh 1.39e	46	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ¾
CitznSoRl 77wt	4	4½	4½	4½	
CitznsUtilA s	136	30⅜	29¾	30¼	+ ¾
CitznsUtilB 1.88	79	29½	28½	29⅛	+ ⅞
Clark JL Mfg 1a	6	26⅛	26½	26¼	+ ¼
Classid Finl	78	2	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
CleveTr Rlty	74	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Clevepak Cp .60	49	11	10½	11	+ ½
Clinton Oil Co	1925	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Clow Corp .68	46	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Coast Catamarn	18	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
CoastalInd .20	1	2½	2½	2½	
Cobe Labs	29	15¾	15¼	15¾	
CoburnOptic .36e	371	17	16¼	17	+ ¾
CocaBtlgLA .74	498	16⅞	16	16⅞	+ ⅞
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	10	34	33½	33½	— ½
CocaBtlgMia .20	36	11½	11¼	11½	
CocaBtlgMA .20	43	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅝
CocaBtlgCons .40	27	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
CocaBtlMidw .48	34	11½	11	11	— ½
Codex Corp	219	35	31	35	+4
Coheren Radiatn	234	12½	10¾	12¼	+1½
ColemanAm Cos	59	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
Columbia Corp	26	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Com Share Inc	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
CombankCp .50a	48	13	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Combined Prop	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
ComCireHse .29e	214	20¼	18¼	19¾	+1½
Coml Shear .40a	9	25	25	25	
Comwlt NG 1.62	17	17½	16¾	17	— ½
ComwlTelPa 1.90	31	24⅛	24½	24¾	+ ¼
Commim Ind .28	89	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Commun Prop	69	3¼	3	3	
Compuscan Inc	285	10	8⅛	10	+1⅞
Comput Automat	592	7⅛	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅜
ComputElSys .16	49	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Computer Mach	237	1½	1¼	1½	+ ¼
Computer Usage	28	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Computrvisn Cp	260	7½	7	7¼	+ ¼
Comtech Labs	371	9¾	8½	9⅛	+ ⅜
Comten Inc	200	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
ConceptInc .07e	10	5⅝	5¼	5½	
ConnNatGas 2.80	15	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
ConsPapers 2	88	41¾	40½	40¾	—1
ConsolTomak Ld		11	11	11	
ConsumDist .12	3	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
ConConvyEq .14	97	12	10¾	11⅛	— ⅜
ContlHalProd s	95	13¾	13⅛	13½	
ContWest Ind	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ⅛
ConwedCorp .53e	25	8	7¾	7¾	
CoquinaOil s	81	18	17	17½	+ ½
Corco Inc .56a	15	12½	12½	12½	
Cordis Corp	121	52	47	51½	+5½
Cornelius Co .20	197	4⅞	3⅞	4⅞	+1
CornwalEquit .40	70	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Cotton Petrol	58	7⅛	7	7½	— ⅛
Cousins Prop	197	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
CraddTerry .80	27	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Crawford Co 1.20	77	33½	31	31½	—1½
Cross Co	176	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅝
CrownAmer .16	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
CrumpEH .20	31	5	5	5	
CullumCos .32	25	7	7	7	
Curtice Burns A	106	15¾	14	14½	+ ¼
CurtisNoll .60	84	15	14½	15	+ ½
Dairy Queen Str	39	4⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
DanlyMach .12p	1	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Danners Inc	18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅜
DartDrug .13	390	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Data 100 Corp	605	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	⅜
Datapoint Corp	420	20¼	18	20	
Datascope Corp	42	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	+ ¾
Delafton Inc	38	⅞	⅞	⅞	
DaytnMall 1.20a	33	24½	23	24½	+2½
Debron Corp .80	30	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ¼
Delhi Int Oil	71	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
DelMontePrp .44	183	10⅜	9	10	+1
DelaValRlty 1.32	6	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
DeLuxeCheck .56	679	36	33¼	34¾	+ ½
DenisonMin 1.40	33	55½	51⅜	53½	+3¾
Dentalloy .07e	12	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
Denv Rl Est .60a	39	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
DetrexChem .75e	37	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
DetIntBridge 3a	11	29	29	29	
Devcon Intl	16	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
Diagnostic Data	313	10½	9¼	9½	— ½
DiamonCoal .40a	52	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅜
DiamCrysIl .60	35	10¼	10½	10⅜	+ ¼
Diamondh Cp	24	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
DiamSh p4E1.15	49	32½	30	32½	+2
DigitalComp Con	20	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ¼
DinnerBellFd .36	21	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼
DiscountNY 5.60a	27	46½	41	45⅜	+4½
Distribuco Inc s	30	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ¼
DixonCrucible 1a	11	16½	16¼	16½	
Docutel Corp	604	9	7⅝	8½	+ ⅞
DoeSpun .15e	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
DollerGenl .10e	242	6½	5½	6½	+1
Domain Ind .50e	19	6	5⅜	6	+ ¼
DonaldsonInc .70	74	18⅜	17	17½	—3⅛
DonovanCos .40	65	8	7⅜	8	+ ⅜
Dorchester Gas	4068	11⅞	9⅜	11⅜	+1⅞
DoughrtyBr .20e	8	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
Dow Jones 1	179	27½	25½	27	+1¼
Dowdle Oil	105	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Downe Commun	90	2¾	2⅜	2¾	
DownenZler Knit	18	2	2	2	
DoyleDaneBe .96	155	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
DuckwallStr .16	19	8	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Ducommun Inc 1e	64	11½	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
Dunkin Donuts	216	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
Duriron Co .88	38	16½	16¼	16½	
DurrFillMed .14	34	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Dynatech Corp	18	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
EDS Nuclear .30	76	15½	14	15½	+ ½
ESL Inc	140	20	18¾	20	+1
Early Calif Ind	162	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Earth Sciences	49	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
Eastmet Co 1.20	195	17¾	15¾	17½	+2¼
EconomicsLab .40	984	33⅞	32⅜	33⅝	+1
ElPasoElec .92	959	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
EIbaSystem .25e	26	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Electro Nucleon	667	10⅞	7⅝	10⅞	+3⅛
ElectProtAm .10	2	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
Electron Arrays	209	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
Elkins Sinn	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Elscint Ltd	25	3	2⅞	3	
Emersons Ltd	185	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
EnergyConv Dev	381	5½	4⅞	5⅜	+ ⅝
Energy Resourc	57	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Energy Ventures	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Envirodyne	27	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
Environ Resrch	14	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ½
EquityOil .60	96	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
Ethan Allen .55	88	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
Evans Inc .30e	22	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
ExchngeBncp .44	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Exchange OilGs	267	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Executive Ind	222	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
Extracorpl Med	112	13½	12⅝	13⅛	— ¼
FB Truck Ln .12	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Fabri Tek Inc	59	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
FairLanes .10	88	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Famillian Corp s	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
FarmerBros .40	86	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Fed ScrewW 1.20	13	21	20½	20½	— ½
FederatdCap .30	91	8½	8½	8½	
FedincPvr .90e	110	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Fingerhut Corp	213	2⅛	1⅝	1⅞	— ¼
Finnigan Corp	79	23	20½	23	+2½
FstBostCp 1.25e	545	20½	18¾	20¼	+1¼
FstCap Cp 1.40	18	28½	28	28½	
FstCommerce 1	49	15	14	14¼	— ⅞
Fst Com Rlt .17e	127	8	7½	7½	+ ¼
FstContRE 1.27e	21	7⅝	7¼	7¾	
Fst Farwest .02e	385	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
FstMemRlt 1.89e	80	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅜
Fst Natl Charter	16	43½	43½	43½	
Fst RRBk Ga .40	11	6¼	6½	6⅝	— ¼
Flexsteel Ind .28	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Flickinger .70	22	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
FlaCypGard .05e	185	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
FloridaGifR 1.28	44	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ⅝
FloridMngM .12e	53	6½	6¼	6½	
Floyd Ent .20		4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
FoodTownStr .16	56	31½	30⅜	31½	+ ½
Foodways Nat	39	4⅛	4	4	
ForestOil .25e	1761	14⅝	13	13⅝	— ⅛
FotomatCp .03e	320	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅞
FranklinCp .40e	86	4⅛	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅜
FranklinElec .28	36	7¼	6½	7¼	+ ⅝
FraserMtg 1.34e	96	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+1
FredrkHerr .31e	35	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
FredHllywd .20r	19	7¼	7¼	7¼	Q
FriendlceCr .06	337	25½	24½	25½	+ ¼
Friona Ind	19	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
FrostisEntrp .16	10	3½	3½	3½	
FrozenFdExp .32	89	9	8⅞	8⅞	
FullerHB .40	78	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
FultonNat .60	13	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
FurrsCafe .28	86	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
GRT Corp	63	1½	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Gates Learjet	274	8	7	7⅝	+ ¾
GatewayTran .30	8	5⅛	5½	5½	
GelcoFeld Cp .18	799	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
Gelman Inst	56	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
Gen Automation	641	9½	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
GenAutoPts .60	115	23	22¼	23	+ ¾
Gen Binding	282	19¼	19	19	
General Care	35	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Gen Energy .40e	471	17⅞	15⅞	17⅝	+1⅝Q
GenFinlSys .12b	70	3½	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Gen Health Svc	136	2½	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
GenShelePd .80b	31	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
GenTelCal pf 1	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
GenTCal 56pf.90	1	8	8	8	
Genova Inc	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	
GilbertAssoc .60	404	23½	20½	22¼	—1¼
Gilford Inst .17	151	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
GoldenStat Fds	6	18¼	18¼	18¼	
GouldsPump 1.20	13	40½	40	40	— ½
GovEmpFin .16e	123	10⅜	8⅝	10⅛	+1¼
GracoInc .05	209	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
Graham Magnet	88	7⅝	7	7¼	
GraphicCont .40a	1609	17¼	15½	16⅞	+ ⅞
Graph Scanning	100	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
GravesTrkLn .28	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Gray Tool .16	563	19⅝	18¼	19⅝	+1⅜
GreatAmCp .50b	1	10½	10½	10½	
GtMidwest Cp	25	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
GreenMt Pw .0e	128	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅝
GreggsFood Pd	36	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
GreyAdvrtg .80	55	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
GuardianPk .25a	37	7⅝	7	7	— ⅝
GulfEnergDev s	40	12¼	11¾	12¼	
GulfInterst .22r	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
HON Ind .28a	7	11	11	11	
Hach Chem .10e	75	10	8¾	10	+1¼
Hahn EW .20	108	6⅛	5⅞	6	
Hambrg Hamlet	3	3½	3½	3½	
HamiltBrd Exp	331	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
HamiltBroExp un		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
HamiltonBro Pet	106	15¼	14	14¼	— ½
Hamilton InvTr	108	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅜
HandyDan Home	1	4½	4½	4½	
HannafrdBro .60		10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Harper&Row .44	270	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
HavatamClg .48b	47	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Heath Tecna	145	15¼	11	15	+4
Hechinger Co	45	5¼	4	5¼	+1
HenredFurn .40a	14	16⅛	16¼	16⅝	+ ½
HxcelCorp .56	121	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ⅞
HickoryFarm .20	93	7½	7	7¼	+ ¼
Hickory Furnitr	73	5	4⅝	4⅞	
Higbee Co 1.48	9	14	14	14	
HinesLumber 2	3	30¾	30	30	— ½
HollywdPark 1	20	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
HomewdCo .84e	84	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Hok Drugs .15e	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	
HooverCo .48	288	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
HorizResrch .01e		3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
Howell Corp	55	32	31¼	32	+ ½
HubingerCo 1.40	233	34½	31½	33	—1½
HudsnPPap .75e	94	23½	21	22	+1
Hughes Supply	128	10⅛	9¼	9½	— ¾
Hunt Mfg .32	7	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
Hyatt Corp	793	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	
Hyatt Intl	45	5½	5	5	— ½
HydraulicCo 1.44	7	14¼	14	14¼	— ½
Hydrom Filt .16h	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
HysterCo .60a	381	15⅛	13½	14¾	+1¼
IDS RltyTr wt	25	½	½	½	
IMS Intl	33	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
IVAC Cp .16e	267	14⅜	13½	13½	—1
Identicon Corp	25	3⅝	2⅝	3	
Immuno Scienc	8	4½	4½	4½	
ImodcoInc s	176	15	13⅞	15	+1
IndepSq Sec 1.68	44	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
IndianHead 1.12	6	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
Ind Mtg Rlty	39	6	5⅞	6	
Indpls Wat 1.70	29	19¼	18⅝	19	— ¼
Indust Fuels s	324	21½	18½	19½	—2
IndustNucInc .06	703	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
Interex Inc	114	3⅛	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Informatn Inf	164	13½	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅝
Inform Magnet	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Instrument Lab	262	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅝
Intel Corp	959	71	63	69⅞	+3⅝
Intercont Energ	205	13½	13½	12½	—1
Intercritind .24	8	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ¼
Intrmtn Gs 1.28a	34	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Int Alumin .20	36	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ½
IntBnkWash .25	19	3⅝	3½	3½	— ½
IntBkWashA .25	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Int Basic Econ		2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
IntRoyalty Oil	56	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Interplastics .28e	14	8½	8	8	— ½
InterprovPipe 1	4	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
Intersil Inc	489	7⅝	6⅛	6⅞	— ½
Invent Inc	15	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
IowaSouUt 1.92	174	22⅞	21½	22¾	+ ¾
Irwin RD .40	26	14½	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅝
JBsBigBoy .06e	97	2⅛	2	2⅛	
JMB Rlty Tr un	1	10	10	10	
JamesRiver .07e	4	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
Jamesbury Cp	166	13¾	13¼	13⅜	
JasonEmpire .32	248	6½	5⅝	6½	+1¼
Jensen Curtis	11	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ¼
Jerrico Inc	817	57½	50¼	55⅝	—1⅝
JohnsonEF .70	1358	45¼	38½	44¼	+2¾
Jones RB .36e	3	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	
JoslynMfg 1.12a	67	16	14½	16	+1
JustinInd .40	9	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
KMS Indust	547	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
KRM Petroleum	233	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
KV Pharm .20	17	5½	5	5⅛	— ⅜
Kaiser Steel 1.50	1208	39⅛	38	38⅝	+1
Kaiser Stl pf1.46	18	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Kalvar Corp	84	5⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅞
KamanCoA .80	112	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ¼
Kaman Cp fp 1	10	21	21	21	
Kamparnds Am	100	5¼	4⅛	5	— ⅛
Kar Prod .20	148	23½	21½	22½	—1
KearnTreck .15e	442	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
KearneyNatl .48	91	7	5⅞	7	+1⅛
KeithClark .50e	1	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
KellySvcs .70	70	12¾	12	12	— ¼
Kenai Drilling	364	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
Keuffel Esser .48	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
Keydata Corp	18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Keyes Fibre 1	41	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
Keysine Center	23	1½	1½	1½	
KeystoneInt .36a	124	23⅞	23¼	23¾	+ ½
KeystoneOTC Fd	43	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Knape&Vogt .80	73	11½	11½	11½	
Knudsen Cp .40	150	7½	6½	7½	+1
Koger Prop .05e	285	10⅜	9⅜	11⅜	+2
Koss Corp	24	6¼	6	6	— ¼
Kratos	82	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ½
KruegerWA .56	12	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
KuhlmanCp .50a	155	7	6½	7	+ ⅜
Kulicke&Soffe	18	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
LMF Corp .20	27	3¼	3	3	— ¼
LTV Cp 78wt	129	1¾	1⅛	1¾	
LaZ BoyChr .40	60	12¾	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅞
LacledeStl 3	44	28⅛	28	28⅛	
LakeSupPow .92	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
LancstrColny .40	237	8½	7⅝	8	— ½
Lanceinc .60	189	23⅞	21½	23⅛	+1⅝
LaneCo .40	78	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
LawrysFds .20	20	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
LawsonProd .12	67	23	23	23	
LawterChem .34	63	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Lazare Kaplan	35	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
Leadville Corp	41	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
LearPetrol s	40	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
Leeway Mot .30a	136	12⅜	10¼	12⅜	+2
LeggPlatt .32	134	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+1
LevingsShip .45e	257	18	16⅜	17⅝	+1
Lexitron Corp	146	8⅜	6½	8⅝	+2
Liberty Homes	121	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
LilChamp Food	32	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
LimitedStrs .08	107	19¼	16½	19¼	+2⅝
Lin Broadcastg	102	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
LincnTelTel 1.60	43	23⅛	22¾	23	+ ¼
LindbergCp .30	30	13⅜	11⅞	12⅝	— ⅝
LiquidTransp .30	26	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
Little AD .20	22	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
LoctiteCp .06	464	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ¾
Logicon Inc	46	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅝
LoneStarBr .80a	30	9	8⅞	9	
LongvwFib 6.80	20	120	117	117	—3
LoomisCp .10r	209	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
LaLdOffExp B	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
LouisvGE pf1.25	31	14	14	14	
LouisvGE pf	21	21	21	21	
LowesCos .14	344	45	42⅛	44⅝	+2
Lynden Transport	325	22½	19½	22½	+3
LyonMetal .80e	31	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
M&T Mtgln 1.04	15	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
MCI Communcat	1093	4⅞	3⅝	4	— ⅛
MFY Ind .16	21	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
MGF Oil Corp	233	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
MSI Data Corp	96	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
MTS Systems .16	42	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ¼
MacDermid .52	36	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
Mack Stores .16	6	3½	3½	3½	
Macrodata Cp	6	7	7	7	
MadisnGsEl 1.20	140	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
Magma Energy	6	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
Magma Pow Co	313	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
Magneticint .02b	71	6⅝	5½	6⅝	+1⅛
MajorRlty .05e	36	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
Mallinckrd In .40	628	51	48	51	+1½
Management Assis	604	½	½	½	
ManningGas Oil	146	6½	6	6½	+ ½
Marcus Corp	17	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Marine Colloids	34	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ¾
Marion Corp	989	9⅝	8⅛	9⅛	+1
MaritimeFr Car	174	7¼	6⅞	7	— ¼
MarkProd .25e	43	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
MarkTwnBnc .60		16½	16¼	16¼	
MarketFacts .40	13	7	6⅞	7	
MarthaWhite .60	17	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
MaryKay .16e	60	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½
Maryland RltyT	7	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
LdPine .32	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
May Petrol	1056	9	7⅝	8¼	— ⅛
McCormick .48	186	37	36½	37	+ ¼
McDowllEnt .10e	537	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
McMoran Expl	162	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
McQuay Pfex .78	24	10½	10	10	— ½
Measurex Corp	610	24	22½	23⅝	+1¾
Medcom Inc	75	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
Medtronic	641	40½	36½	39¼	+1
Merchantsinc .80	13	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
MerchntsNtl .15h	14	19⅜	18⅜	18⅜	—1
Meridian Inv	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Mervyns	569	37⅝	35½	37¼	+1¾
Metex Corp	14	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
Metpath Inc	156	11¼	10⅝	11	— ⅛
MeyerFred .30a	133	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
Microdata Cp	251	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅜
Microform Data	292	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
Microwave Seml	9	2⅜	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
MidCentral Prop	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
MidTexCom .28b	53	11¼	11	11	
MidlandCap 1e	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
MidwestDist A	161	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
MidwinFidlty .44	11	8½	8½	8½	
MidwGasTr 1.20	37	13½	13¼	13½	
MillerRlty .99e	30	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Miller Herm .24	6	6⅝	6½	6½	
Millipore Cp .1a	189	56½	52	53	3½
MilwProSpt .23e	6	3¼	3	3	— ¼
MineSafeApp .68	8	43	41	43	+2
Miner Ind	22	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Mineral Engnrg	214	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
MinnstaFab .10e	187	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Minnesot Gs 1.60	34	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ½
MissValGas 1.20	8	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
MrsSmithsP .18	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Mobile GsSv 1.24	3	13	12⅞	13	
Modern Merch	273	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
ModularCom Sys	607	15⅜	13¾	15½	+1¾
Moduline Intlnc	82	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ¼
MogulCorp .40	126	18⅞	18	18½	
Molex Inc	12	24½	24½	24½	
Monfort Colo	314	7⅝	6	7¼	+1¼
Monml J Clb .50	16	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
Moore Corp 1.20	1098	49¾	48	49	+ ¾
MooreProd .40	20	10	8½	9⅞	+1
Moore Sam .16	283	19	18¼	19	+ ½
Moran Bros	13	4¼	4	4¼	
MorrisonInc .60r	148	23⅛	21¼	22¾	
Mostek Corp	1379	13⅝	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅜
MotionInd .83e	138	16¼	15½	15½	— ¾
MotClubAm .14	30	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
MuellerPaul .60b	2	8	7½	7½	
Multimedia .32	26	14	13½	13⅝	
MurphyMotF .20	21	4	4	4	
MurrayMtg 1.07e	12	5	4⅞	5	
Myersind .10	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Mylan Labs	1	3	3	3	
NBT Corp 1	42	15¼	15	15	+ ¼
NEI Corp	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
NRG Inc	368	4	3¾	3¼	— ¾
NUS Corp A	38	10½	9½	9½	—1
NaChursInt .05h	129	8⅛	7⅛	7⅞	— ⅛
NarragCap .36e	4	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
NatByProd 1.20	62	14	13	13½	— ½
NatConven Str	68	5½	5½	5½	
Nat CSS	302	13	11⅛	11½	—1
NatData Comm	44	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Nat Data Corp	231	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅝
NatGasOil .50b	5	9	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
NatLiberty .16e	240	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅜
NatMineSvc .60	395	37	34¼	37¾	+ 3
Nat Patents	3257	12	9½	11¼	+1¾
Nat SecResh .60e	7	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
NatTelephne s	90	4½	3¼	4	— ½
NatUtilInd 1	162	12	10⅜	11¾	+1⅝
NatValveMfg .80	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
NationwRlE .40e	53	6⅛	3⅞	5¼	+1½
NeedhmHarp .56	16	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Neutrogena Cp	5	5½	5½	5½	
NewAmFnd .44e	14	6	6	6	
NewBruns Scien	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
NewHavWat 3.05	2	31	31	31	
NJ NatGas 1.32	37	12⅜	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
NewPennExp .28	26	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
NewellCos .50	24	6	5⅝	6	
NicoletInst .20e	150	14⅜	12¼	13¼	—1½
Nielsen A .36	550	22½	20⅞	21¾	+1⅝
Nielsen B .36	587	24⅞	21⅝	23	+1½
Nobility Homes	39	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
NobleAffil .10e	259	26	23½	25½	+2¼
NolandCo .64	25	16	15½	16	+ ½
Nord Resrcs	17	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ½
Nordstrm Inc .40	135	30⅝	28⅝	29⅞	— ⅞
NorCaroNG .92 t	45	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
NorEuropOil 1	61	29	27½	28½	+1
Norwest Pet .28r	37	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
NwstNatGas .76	261	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
NwstnFinCp .20	53	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
NwstFlMnv .67e	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
NwstPubSvc 1.70	61	19⅝	17⅞	18⅝	+1
NoxellCorp .48	471	12½	11⅛	12½	
Nuclear Dynam	640	14⅜	12⅞	14½	+1¼
NuclearSvcs .20e	199	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
OccidentPet un	44	32	29⅜	31¼	+1½
OceanDrExp .20	128	41	39⅜	40½	— ½
Ocean Explor	304	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ½
Ocean Oil&Gas	32	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Offsh Logistic	385	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
OgilvyMather 1	285	21¼	19¾	21¼	+1½
OhioFerroAl .80b	75	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
Oil Shale Corp	1069	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅜
OldStone Mtg	13	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
OlympiaBrw .80	83	16	14½	14½	—1½
Omaha Natl 1.50	14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
OmniSpectra .15	17	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Optical Coatg Lb	161	11	10¼	11	+ ¾
Orbanco Inc	76	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ½
OreFreezDry s	31	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
Ormnt Drg Ch	105	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
Oshmans SportG	53	12	10⅝	12	+1½
OtterTailPw 1.56	150	18½	17½	18½	+ ½
Overmver Co .28	72	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
OwensMinor .32	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
OxfrdPendfix .60	123	12½	12	12¼	+ ¼
PVO Intl .60r	53	11	9¼	10⅝	+1½
PabstBrew 1	1053	29	27	27⅝	—1¼
PaccarInc .80e	170	23¼	22	22⅝	— ½
PacCoast Hold	12	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	
PacFarEast Lin	96	12½	11¼	11¼	— ½
PacGamRob 1.35	131	25¾	24½	25½	
Pac Lumber 2.80	44	55½	53½	55	+1½
PacUnitSvc .28	33	25½	25½	25½	
PacWestn Ind	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Page Airways	10	6	5½	6	+ ½
Pak Well Cp .32	10	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
Pako Corp .37e	120	10⅜	10½	10½	— ¼
Pamex Fds Inc	194	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Pandick Press	96	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
ParkOhioInd .50	52	7¼	7⅛	7½	
Parker Drilling	388	23½	22	22⅝	— ⅝
Paul Rever 1.31e	150	11½	11⅛	11¼	
Pauley Petrolm	140	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
PayLessDrug .20	219	14½	13¾	14⅜	+ ¾
Pay N Pak .44b	467	16	14¼	16	+1½
PaN Save .30	359	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ½
PaylessCash .20	1193	18½	17⅝	18½	+
PeachtreeDr .09r	1	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
PeaveyCo 1	217	18½	17	17½	+ ⅝
PeerlessMfg .48	43	17½	16½	16½	—1
Penn Corp	2	5¼	5	5	— ¼
Penn Va 2	25	120	107	115	—5
PennEnterp 1.40	29	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ½
Pennz La Tx B	618	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
PennzOffshGs B	3638	10	9½	10	+ ⅝
Penril Corp .01e	31	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
Pentairind s	97	4½	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
Pepsi CBWsh .40	8	6	5¾	5⅞	
PerryDrug Strs	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
PetersonH&H .34	318	11	9½	10	—1
Petrolite 1.10	249	86	79½	81	+1½
PettiboneCp .60b	12	22½	22	22	— ¼
PhysioContrl Cp	151	11	10½	11	+ ½
PiedmtAvia .30e	99	4⅞	4	4⅝	+ ⅜
Pinkertons 1.25	310	37⅛	35⅛	37½	+1½
PioneerFood .1 0	14	7	7	7¼	— ⅛
Pioneer HiBred	549	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	
PioneerStdEl .20	66	6⅞	6¼	6½	— ¼
Pioneer Wstn	115	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	+ ⅛
Pizzainn s	493	9⅛	8¼	9	+ ⅝
Planet Oil Min	260	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅛
PollutnContl Ind	43	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Polymer Mat .20	7	7	7	7	
Popell Bros .40	39	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
PostCorp .56	31	6	6	6	
Pott Ind .60	132	31½	31¼	31⅛	— ¼
Powers Reg .70	143	12¾	10½	12¼	+1¾
PrecMetalH .63e	573	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	
Precisn Castpart	61	13	11½	13	+1½
PrestoProd .32	40	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
PrestonTruck .32	9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
Preway Inc .48	15	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
Prime Inc	130	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
PrincetonCh Res	69	3½	3	3½	+ ½
Progressive Cp s	126	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
ProprtTrAm .15p	19	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
PubSvcNCar .96	371	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
Pulaski Furnitur	14	7½	7	7½	+ ½
Puritan Bennett	151	45¾	41¾	45½	+3¾
Pulmn Duo Cdp	36	4	4	4	
QuakerChem .8inns Int	153	2	1¾	2	
QueenCasul .44b	72	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
RLI Corp	15	5½	4¾	5½	+ ¾
RPM Inc .20	67	14¼	12½	14	+1½
Radiation Dyn	31	4	3½	3½	½
Ragen Precison	46	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Rainbow Resrcs	349	8¼	7	8⅛	+ ⅞
Rainier Cos .07e	16	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Rapidata Inc	739	5⅛	3½	5⅛	+1⅝
Rapoca Energy	141	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ½
Ratner Corp .30	9	5¼	5	5	
Raychem Corp	302	253	229	239	—14
RaymondCp .30b	11	9	9	9	
Real Est Data	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
RealtyMtgl 1.32e	69	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
Recognition Eq	1587	7⅝	6⅛	7½	+1¼
Redactron Corp	64	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
Redken Labs	171	18¾	16¾	18½	+1⅝
RegencyElec .40	1467	22	18½	21⅝	+ ⅝
RelianceUniv .60	90	7½	7½	7½	
Research Fuels	22	1¼	1¼	1¼	
ReserveOil Min	105	33	31½	33	+1½
Reuter Inc	26	3	2½	2½	— ½
Revell Inc .40b	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Rex Plastics .20e	27	7	7	7	
Rexco Ind .40		4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Reyn&Reyn .32	109	15	14½	14½	— ½
RichsInc 1.16	114	18½	18	18	— ¼
Riekes&Son .32	2	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
RingarndPd .04e	623	8⅛	[illegible]	9¼	+ ⅜
Roadwaycorp .30	522	41	37⅜	40⅝	+3
Roberts John	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
RobrtsnDisSy .40	32	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
Rocket Resrch	1112	7½	5½	7⅛	+1½
Rodac Corp	103	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
Rollins Burd .52a	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
Rom Am Pharm	31	13½	13	13½	
Rosemount .10e	205	24½	19	24¼	+5¼
Rospatch Cp .36b	26	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
Rotron Inc .25	8	10½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Rouse Co	1135	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
RoweFurn .08	14	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Royster Co .30e	672	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
RuckerPharstover .56	425	16¾	15¼	16¼	
RykoffSE .40	78	26⅜	26	26	¾
Ryland Grp .04e	39	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
S&S Corp .08a	172	20½	18½	20¼	— ¼
SG Metals A		3½	3½	3½	
Sandgate Corp	23	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
SantaAnita .75p	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Saslow DL Co	59	11¾	10⅛	11½	+ ⅝
SavannaFd 2.24a	15	19½	18½	18½	—1
Scherer RP .18	260	14	12¾	13¾	+1
Scholl Inc .52	100	14¼	13½	14¼	
Schulman .20e	368	9¼	8¼	9	+ ¾
Scope Inc	317	11¼	10	10¾	+ ½
ScottCommI Cp	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Scottish Inns Am	106	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	41	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Sea Pines	108	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Sea World	314	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ½
SeawayFood .40	21	10½	9⅜	10½	+ ¾
SealedAirCp .05e	171	11¼	[illegible]	11⅛	+ ⅜
SeawayFood .40	21	10½	9⅝	10½	+ ⅝
Seaboard Ind .60b	28	2⅞	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
Seiscom Delta	110	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Sensormatic	128	3⅛	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
Sentry Mfg	131	11	9¼	11	+1⅜
Serv Merchand s	43	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Servicemster .60	30	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
SevenUpCo .72	648	31½	29¾	31	— ½
ShakleeCp .40	75	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
Sheldahl Co	226	4½	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
ShippersDisp .3b	25	8½	7⅝	8	+ ¼
ShoneyBigB .20	93	13	12¼	12¼	— ⅝
Shop&Go .10r	26	8	7½	7½	— ½
Shorewood Corp	243	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Sierra Rsrch	10	2½	2¼	2¼	
Sigma Intl .20	88	32	30½	32	+ ½
Sigmaform Cp	13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
SigmorCp A .80a	776	14⅝	13½	14⅝	+ ⅞
Siliconix Inc	54	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
SilverKingMin s	155	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Simpsonind 1	42	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Skyline Oil	86	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅝
SnapOnTools .54	532	33¼	30	31	—1¾
SolidState Sciem	348	14¼	11	13	+1¾
Sonics Intl	48	22	21½	22	+ ¼
Sonoco Prod .60a	59	20½	17¾	20½	+2¼
Sonoma Vineyds	88	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
SorgPrinting .20	45	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
Soundscriber Cp	326	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
Source Cap .95e	97	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	68	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅝
Southn Airwy	107	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
Southn Bancp 1	9	19	19	19	
SouthCalWat 1.08	74	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅝
SoutnConnGas 2	14	20½	20½	20½	
Southnind 1a	102	14⅝	12¾	13⅞	+1⅝
SouthnNatNC .72	4	17½	17½	17½	
SouthnUnion Pd	748	29	26½	27½	— ⅛
SouthldPap .40	99	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
Sthwst Airlines	273	5½	4⅞	5½	+ ⅞
Sowst Factories	375	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
SowstGasCo 1	900	9½	8⅞	9½	+1½
Swstn Pet Ch .28	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
SwstnElSvc 1.24	35	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Southwest Leasng	20	3	2⅞	2⅞	
SouwstnDrg .80	16	11⅜	10¾	10¾	
Spacelabs Inc	12	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅜
Spartan Foods	11	10	9⅞	10	
Sp ectraPhysics	1120	15½	12¼	15¼	+3
Spectral Dynam	59	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
SpeidlNewsp .44	26	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
Sta Rite Ind .70	61	9	9	9	
Stanadyne .92a	119	15¼	15	15	
StdRegistr 1.20a	64	17½	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅝
Strandun Inc	45	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
StanleyHome .80	22	9½	9½	9½	
State Exploratn	19	12	10	10	—2
Steak &Ale .20	507	18⅝	16⅝	18½	+2½
Steak n Shak .24	168	9⅛	7⅞	9⅛	+1⅛
Sterling Strs .20	18	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Stewart Info .70	25	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
StewrtSandwch s	43	4⅝	4	4⅛	— ⅛
Story Chemical	124	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅝
Stratford Texas	167	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
SueAnnInc .20	170	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Sullair Corp	35	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	— ⅛
Summit Energy	166	1	⅞	1	— ⅛
SummitProp .65e	96	3⅝	3	3⅛	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	36	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
Sunstar Foods	248	4⅛	4	4	
Superior El .24	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Supreme Eq	102	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅞
Survival Tech	54	10	9½	9⅝	— ¼
Swedlow Inc	90	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
Sycor Inc	91	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ½
SvnerconCp .40e	26	9	8⅞	8⅞	
SzaboFoodSvc	39	5	4⅞	5	+ ½
TIME DC	37	6⅞	5½	5½	—1¼
Tab Prod .20	114	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
TacoBell .10e	450	15¼	13⅞	15¼	+ ⅞
Tally Corp	153	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
Tampaxinc 1.60a	1459	34¼	33¼	33⅞	— ¾
TaylorRental .20	41	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
Taylor Wine .60	305	16½	16	16½	
Technicare Cp	835	17½	14⅝	16½	+1½
TecumsPd 1.60a	36	35	33½	35	+1½
Tele Comunicat	101	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
Telecommun Ind	16	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Telecredit Inc	187	6⅞	5⅞	6⅞	+ ⅞
Telemed Corp	149	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
Tennant Co .56	37	28	27	27	—1
Tenneco Offshre	636	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	— ⅜
TennecoOffsn un	1	1335	131	132	—3
TennNatGas .80	33	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
Terra Resources	209	13½	12¾	13	+ ¼
Terrydal Rlt 1.48		10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
TexFstMtg .20e	36	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
ThalhmrBro .62b	2	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
Thermo Electrn	169	10¼	9¼	10¼	+1
Threshold Tech	109	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
TiffanyCo .40	261	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	+ ⅝
Tipperary Corp	425	7	6⅛	6⅞	
Tolley Intl Cp	119	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
TonyLama .12	22	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
ToroCo .50	105	10¼	9¼	9⅞	— ⅛
Toth Aluminum	129	5⅞	4⅝	5⅞	+1⅛
Towle Mfg .76	10	8	7½	8	+ ½
Transconti Oil	139	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Transoceon Oil	45	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Tremcoinc .64	279	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
TriChemInc .24	85	18¼	17¾	18	
Triangle Corp	46	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Triton O&G	397	2⅝	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
TwinDiscClu 1.30	26	22½	22½	22½	
Tymshare Inc	740	19⅝	16	19⅛	+ ⅞
Tyson Foods	41	11¼	11¼	11¼	
UA ColuCbl .05e	184	12⅛	10⅝	12	+1¼
US Finl .52	97	7¾	7	7¾	+ ¾
UniCapital Cp	97	3½	3	3½	+ ½
Union Planter	87	9¾	9	9¾	+ ⅝
UnionSplCp 1	42	13¼	12¼	13¼	+1
UnltArtThea .20a	233	15½	14¼	15¼	
Unit Cable Telev	126	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
US Sugar 2a	64	50½	47½	48½	—4½
US Surgical Cp	197	7¾	6⅞	7¾	+ ⅝
US TruckLin .80	84	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
UnitogCo .60	4	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
UnivFoods 1.10	58	17	16½	16½	— ½
Univ Gas&Oil	32	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ½
Univinstrumt .16	98	13	12½	12⅞	+ ¼
Universty Patent	446	9⅛	8⅛	9	
UpprPenPw 1.72	26	17¾	15½	17¾	+2⅛
Utils Inds Cp	37	11⅛	9½	10½	— ½
VagabndMtr Hot	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Vail Assoc	26	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ½
Valleylab Inc	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Valmont Ind	77	13	12½	12½	— ½
VanDyk Resrch	67	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
VanSchaack .28	12	4½	4½	4½	
Vance Sanders	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
Vaughn Jack .32	150	26½	25	26½	+1½
Velcroind .60	370	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
VeloBind Inc	54	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
VentronCp .44	33	23	22¼	22½	— ¼
Victoria Stations	209	17	15⅝	16⅞	+ ½
Viking Ind	202	16¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ¾
Vipont Chem	68	2¼	2	2¼	
Va Chemical .88	20	19	17½	19	+1½
Va Intl	15	10½	10	10½	
VisualGraphics s	22	3¼	2⅝	3	— ¼
Visual Science s	105	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Volume Shoe .34	105	6⅛	6	6¼	+ ¼
WD 40 Co .80	37	11¾	10½	10¾	— ⅞
Wadswth Pub .10	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Waldbaum s	8	7½	7½	7½	
Walker Color	4	2	1⅞	2	
Walls Ind .28	6	8½	8	8	— ½
WalterJim Inv	5	5	5	5	
WalterJimInv un	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Wangco Inc	49	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Warner El .70	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Warner Natl Cp	79	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
WashgtnGrp .20r	18	8	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
WashNatGs 1.08	197	11⅞	10⅝	11⅞	+ ⅞
Wash Scientif	44	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
WaterAssoc .10e	34	34	33½	33½	
WausauPapr .60	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Waxman Ind .0e	84	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
Weatherford Int	300	9½	8¾	9½	+ ⅜
Webb Co .80	7	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Webb Resrcs	55	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ½
Weco Developmt	138	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
WeedenHldg .10e	80	9½	9	9¼	— ⅛
WeightWatc .20a	995	7⅞	6⅞	7	+1
WeingartenJ .40	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
WellingtMg 1.10a	71	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Welltech Inc	131	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Welsbach Corp	40	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
WestCo .13	56	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Westcoast Pet Lt	146	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
Westn Digital	106	4½	3¾	4¼	+ ½
WestnGear .30	278	8⅝	7¼	8⅛	+ ⅞
WstnKyGas 1.32	19	14	13½	14	+ ½
Wstn MarEl .30e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
WestnMtg Inv	12	2½	2½	2½	
WestnOil Shale	110	2½	1½	[illegible]	
WestworldCoal 1	3823	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Wetterauinc .60b	667	15	14	15	+1
White Shield	467	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
WienAirAlsk .10e	652	8⅛	7¼	7½	
Wiley &Sons .60	34	11¼	10¾	11	— ¼
Willamette .72b	151	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
WillamsW .60a	15	16¼	14¾	14¾	—1½
Wilson HJ	87	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ½
Wincorp .30	89	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Winns Stores .55	26	17	17	17	
WinterJack .75	560	15⅞	14⅝	[illegible]	
WinterParkTl .32	1715	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
WisCentrtug .40a	8	15	14	14	
WiscPowLt 1.52	359	17	16¼	17	+ ¾
WiscRlEst .24e	26	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
WiserOil 3.85e	40	71	65	65½	—1½
Wix Corp .28b	22	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
WoiohanLum .10	1	5½	5½	5½	
WolverPent .44a	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Woodhed DEN	[illegible]	[illegible]	10½	10½	
WoodwdLoth 1.25	88	20½	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
Worthng Biochm	9	10	9	9½	+ ½
Worthingtn Ind	90	12½	12¼	12¼	
Wright WE .18	22	4¼	4¼	4¼	
WyomingNat .80	8	14	14	14	
Xonox Corp .20	174	21½	21	21½	+ ½
YellowFrtSys .36	441	32	30½	32	+ ⅝
Younker Br 1.20	4	17	16¾	17	+ ½
ZionsUtahBn .80	57	16	15	16	+1

FOREIGN

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloAmSA .35e	966	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
ngloAG 3.12e	381	57⅞	55¼	57⅛	+ ⅜
Bayer AG 2.30e	8	50¼	49½	50¼	+ ¾
BlyvoorGld 1.22e	1125	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ¼
Botswana Rst	101	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
BrokenHillP .2e	176	9¼	8⅞	9¼	— ⅛
BufelsfGld 2.24e	240	27⅞	25⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
Burmah Oil .28e	1515	⅞	⅝	⅝	
Canon Inc .39e	7	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
Dai Ei Inc	45	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
DeBeersMin .29e	1348	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
DresdnrBk 6.84e	1	94½	91½	94½	+1
Fisons Ltd	157	9⅛	8¾	9	— ¼
FreeStaGM 4.51e	546	40⅝	38¼	40	+ ⅝
FujiPhotoF .21e	123	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ¾
GoldFieldSA .54e	38	51⅛	49⅞	50¼	
Hitachi Ltd 1.26e	1	44½	43⅞	43¼	— ¼
HondaMotor .52r	9	40½	39	39	+ ¼
IDB Bkhldg .40h	3	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
KansaiEPw 1.14r	8	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
Kirin Brew .21e	6	11¼	10½	10¼	— ⅛
KloofGoldM .46e	881	15½	14¼	15⅛	+ ⅞
MineralRes .57e	68	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
MitsuiCo .40r	2	31	30½	30½	— ½
NipponElec .39e		15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
PalabaMng 1.36e	8	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Philips Gloeim	71	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Potgiets Plat	100	9¼	8½	8¾	
Pres B GM 3.35e	402	32⅝	30⅞	32¼	+ ⅛
PresStyn G 1.75e	347	24⅞	23	24	+ ½
RankOrga .11e	6804	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
StHelenaG 3.23e	212	43⅛	41¼	42⅝	+ ½
ShiseldADR .33e		48½	46½	46½	—2¼
TelefDeMex .79e	47	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
TelefonDeMex B	5	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
TokioMarF .82e	12	90	89½	89½	— ½
ToyoShibEl .79e	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
ToyotaMot .21e	23	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
UnionCpLtd .51e	58	6	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Vaal Reefs 7.74e	577	39	36¼	38¼	+ ⅞
Welkom GM .72e	501	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
WestDriefG 6.83e	420	68	64⅝	68	+2
WnDeepLvl 1.98e	461	28⅜	26½	28⅜	+1⅝
Wn Holding 6.10e	232	49½	46¼	49⅛	+1⅝

z—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distributor date.

cd—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtLab 9.2s99	10	103	103	103	+2½
AbbtLab 7¾s96	20	88½	88½	88½	+2
AbexCp 8¾s77	25	102	101¼	101¼	—½
AddrMlt 9¾s95	176	74	71	73	+1½
AirRed cv3¾s87	119	79	75¾	79	+3¼
AlaBncp 10¼s99	249	101½	101¼	101⅜	+⅜
AlaPw 8¾s04	89	100	97¾	100	+3
AlaPow 9s2000	21	91½	88	91½	+1½
AlaPw 8⅞s2003	34	90	87⅞	90	+3
AlaPw 8½s2001	20	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+3¾
AlaPw 7⅞s2002	5	82½	79⅞	82½	+5
Alexnd cv5½s96	28	50	49	49½	—½
AllsnMtg 8¼s79	134	59	58	59	
AlleghWn 4s98	14	33	32½	32½	+½
AlInG cv11¼s94	4	92⅛	92½	92½	+2½
AlldCh 8¾s83	8	102	101⅛	101⅛	+⅛
AlldCh 6.60s93	19	83	83	83	+¼
AlliedCh 3⅞s78	28	92⅛	91⅞	92⅛	+1⅞
AlliedPd 7s84	7	76	75½	75½	+½
AlldSt cv4½s81	8	124	122	124	+6
AlldSt cv4½s92	103	82	79½	81¾	+1¾
Alld Su cv5¾s87	244	43	40	43	+2
Alcoa 9.45s2000	20	103½	103½	103½	—½
Alcoa 9s95	83	101¾	100⅝	101¼	+¼
Alcoa 6s92	15	79	79	79	+½
Alcoa cv5¼s91	1022	93¼	88½	92	+3½
AluCan 9½s95	44	97½	96	97½	+¾
AluCan 4½s80	5	86½	86½	86½	—½
AMAX 8½s84	17	100⅞	100	100⅞	+⅞
AMAX 8s86	129	91⅛	88	91	
AMAX 7⅞s78	4	100	100	100	—½
AmrHes 6¾s96	13	75	74	75	+1¾
AmAirF cv6s90	36	94	91	92½	—1½
AmAirlin 11s88	147	100	99	99¾	+¾
AmAirl 10⅞s88	31	100	99	100	+1½
AmAirlin 10s89	6	95½	95⅛	95⅛	+⅜
AAirl cv4¼s92	350	45	43½	44⅞	+⅞
ABrand 9⅝s79	238	106	105½	105½	—⅜
ABrand 8⅛s85	171	100¼	98	99	—1½
ABrand 5⅝s92	40	78⅛	77⅝	78	—3
ABrand 4⅝s90	10	63½	62½	62½	
AmCan 6s97	10	75½	75½	75½	+½
AmCan 4¾s90	10	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+1⅞
AmCan 3¾s88	15	65	65	65	+1¼
ACenM cv6¾s91	16	34½	34	34	
AmCyan 7⅜s01	26	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	
AmDist 4¾s84	3	54	53½	54	+¾
AExpCr 7.8s92	3	74	74	74	—¼
AExpCr 6½s77	10	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	—1⅞
AForPw 5s2030	40	46½	45	46	+⅝
AmForP 4.8s87	7	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+⅝
AGenIns 6⅝s94	17	107	106	107	
AHoist cv5¼s93	40	76¾	76	76¾	
AHoist cv4¾s92	2	92½	92½	92½	—1½
A Hosp cv5¼s99	52	123	118	120	—4½
AmInv 9½s76	97	99⅞	99½	99¾	+¾
AMFd cv4¼s81	28	77	76	77	
A Medcp 9½s98	24	68	66	68	
AMedcp cv5s97	34	46	45½	45¾	
AmMot cv6s88	87	63½	62	63	—½
ASmelt 4⅝s88	5	65	65	65	+1
AmStrs 9⅞s90	37	102	100	100	—3⅞
AmSug 5.30s93	13	69	68⅛	68¾	+¾
ASug 5.30s93r	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	
ATT 8.80s2005	1672	102¼	101⅛	101¾	—⅛
ATT 8¾s2000xw	1809	103¼	101¾	102¾	+⅛
ATT 8 70s2002	479	102	101	101⅛	—¼
AT&T 8⅝s07	2226	100⅞	98¾	100	—½
AT&T 7¾s82	793	100½	99⅞	100	—⅜
AT&T 7.75s77	324	102⅜	101⅛	101⅞	—⅜
AT&T 7⅛s03	94	87⅞	86¼	87⅛	—¼
AT&T 7s2001	425	87¼	85	85	—2

USIF. REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Quote June 20, 1975

Luxembourg Francs 29 (U.S. $0.80)

Information:

Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AT&T 6½s79	260	97¾	97	97¼	—¼
AT&T 4⅝s85	285	78	76	77⅛	+⅛
AT&T 4⅜s85r	16	76½	76	76	
AT&T 3⅞s90	93	64⅞	63½	64½	+1
AT&T 3¼s84	114	71	70¼	70¼	—½
AT&T 2⅞s87	27	63	62⅞	63	+1
AT&T 2¾s75	25	99⅞	98¾	99⅞	+1 9-32
AT&T 2¾s80	82	81⅞	81	81⅞	+⅜
AT&T 2¾s82	64	75	74⅛	75	
AT&T 2⅝s86	69	63½	62	63⅝	+1⅝
Amfac cv5¼s94	15	63⅛	62½	63⅛	+¾
Amrex cv5½s94	360	46¾	45	46½	+1½
Anheu 9.20s05	52	104⅞	103½	104⅞	+⅝
Anheu 7.85s99	15	92½	92½	92½	—2½
Anheusr 6s92	5	78½	78½	78½	
ApcoOil 5¾s81	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	
ApcoOil cv5s86	50	59	57	57¾	—6¼
APL cv5¼s88	97	92	90½	91½	+½
AppalP 11⅛s83	257	103	102⅝	103	+½
AppalP 8⅝s76	108	101⅞	100⅞	101⅞	+⅝
Appal P 7⅛s79	5	93½	93½	93½	
ARASv cv4⅞s96	19	79	79	79	—1
ArcoPip 8.7s81	93	103¼	102	102¾	+⅛
ArcoPip 8s82	237	100⅞	99½	99⅞	—¾
Aristar 9½s88	46	80	79	80	+1¼
ArizPSv 9½s82	327	103	101	103	+1
ArizPS 7.45s02	17	79⅝	79	79½	+2⅞
ArlenRl cv5s86	4	45	45	45	+1
Armco 8.25s75	78	100 1-32	100	100 -32	—9-32
Armco 5.90s92	5	78⅞	77½	77½	+4½
Armr 9⅞s2000	14	100½	100½	100½	
Armour 5s84	20	65½	65	65½	+⅜
ArmR cv4½s87	2	53½	53½	53½	+3½
Asarco 9¾s2000	5	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+⅛
Asarco 8.80s83	60	101¾	101¼	101⅞	—⅝
AshlO cv4¾s93	65	65⅞	64	64⅞	+⅞
AssoCp 9¼s77	63	100¾	99⅝	100	—¼
AssoInv 5¼s77	7	91¾	91¾	91¾	+¼
AssoInv 4⅞s76	36	96½	96	96	—½
AtchT&SF 4s95	19	55⅞	55	55⅞	+⅞
Atchison 4s95st	2	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	—⅛
AticoM 6¾s82	35	48	47	47½	+2½
AtlReig 3¼s79	20	85¼	85¼	85¼	+1½
AtlRch 8⅝s2000	51	100½	98	100	+1½
AtlRch 7.7s2000	5	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+4¾
AtlRich 7s76	62	100¾	100	100⅛	+⅛
Atl Rich 5⅝s87	25	74½	74½	74½	—⅜
ATO cv4⅜s87	26	52	51	52	+3
AvcoCp 7½s93	100	57	54	56½	+2⅞
AvcoC cv5½s93	170	44½	42	42¼	—1⅛
Avco Fin 11s90	54	105	102	105	+4
AvcoFin 9¼s89	6	100	99¼	100	+⅜
AvcoFin 9¼s90	5	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+⅛
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	132	100½	100¼	100¼	
BaltGE 10⅛s83	15	107⅜	107	107	
BaltGE 10s82	38	107⅛	107	107⅛	+⅝
BaltGE 3s89	2	51	51	51	—2
B&O 11s77	106	105	104½	105	
B&O cv6¼s97	27	129¼	126	129¼	+4¼
B&O cv4½s10	26	60	58	58	—1
B&O cv4½s10A	2	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
B&O 4s80	8	78	76¾	78	+2⅝
Bancohio 7s79	10	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+¼
BangP cv8½s94	43	58	56	58	+2
BangP 5¾s92	4	62	62	62	
Bk Cal cv6½s96	88	76¼	75	75	—⅛
Bk NY cv6¼s94	100	88	86	87⅛	+¾
Bankam 8⅞s05	187	89½	98	99	—½
Bankam 7⅝s03	25	88	88	88	
BankTr 8⅛s99	20	93	91¾	91¾	—¼
Bax Lb cv4¾s90	553	122	116⅛	119¼	+1¼
Bax Lb cv4⅜s91	65	127	124	126⅞	+3½
BaxLab cv4s87	8	268	267	267	—12½
Beau cv4¼s90A	75	60½	58¼	60	—¾
Becton cv5s89	79	82	80	80½	+2¼
Becton cv4¼s88	134	93¼	93	93	
Beech cv4¾s93	15	59⅞	59	59⅞	
Belco cv4¾s88	118	64	61	63	+1
Belden cv8s90	30	90	89	88	+½
BellTPa 9⅝s14	68	107	105⅞	106¾	+1
BellTPa 8⅝s06	44	100	98¾	98¾	—1½
BellTPa 7½s13	25	88¼	85⅞	88¼	+½
BellTPa 7¼s12	13	82¾	82	82	—2⅜
Bendix 9¼s81	23	103⅛	102½	103⅛	—⅞
Bendix 6⅝s92	12	84	84	84	+4
BenefCp 9¾s79	5	105	105	105	+¼
Benef 9⅛s75-78	191	103	102	102½	+¼
BenefCp 8½s76	126	102⅛	101¼	101⅞	—⅛
BenefCp 7⅝s96	25	84	83⅞	84	+⅛
BenefCp 7⅝s02	5	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
BenefCp 6¾s77	59	98⅞	97⅞	98	+1
BenefFin 5s77	34	94½	94	94⅛	+⅜
Berkey cv5¾s86	30	48	45¾	45¾	—1¾
Beth Stl 9s2000	60	102½	101	101	—1½
BethStl 8.45s05	43	89	98	99	
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	57	83	80	83	
BethStl 4½s90	36	68⅞	64½	66⅞	—2⅛
BlackD 8.45s85	30	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+1⅛
BlackD cv4s92	1	322½	322½	322½	—7½
BobieB cv5¼s81	114	53	49	52	
Borden 8½s04	10	98	95⅞	98	+1½
Borden 5¾s97	7	75½	75	75	+½
BorgWAc 9⅞s81	66	104¼	103½	104¼	—⅜
BorgWAc 9½s75	6	100 1-32	00 1-32	100 1-32	
BorgWAc 7⅛s91	10	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	—¾
v|B&Me 6s70f	41	53	51	52½	+1½
v|BosM 4½s70f	25	25½	25½	25½	+4½
BosEd 12½s79	119	107¾	107	107½	—⅛
Braniff 11¼s87	4	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	
Bran 5¾s86xw	5	62¾	62¾	62¾	+⅜
BrkUnG 9¾s85	30	101¼	101¼	101¼	
BrkUnG 9½s95	37	93	80½	90½	—1¾
BrkUnG 8¾s99	12	90⅞	90¼	90¼	+1¼
BrkUnG 7⅝s97	10	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	—1⅛
Bruns cv4½s81	7	74¾	74	74¾	+1¼
Budd cv5⅞s94	19	60½	60	60½	+1½
BudglCap 6s10	15	40⅞	40¼	40¼	+1¾
Budgetind 6s88	2	44½	44½	44½	+1
Bulova cv6s90	16	56	55⅝	55¾	+2
Burl In cv5s91	74	81	80	81	+1½
BurlNor 8.6s99	27	87⅛	87	87⅛	—⅝
BurlNor 8½s96	5	94	94	94	—3
BurlNo cv5¼s92	153	88	87	89	+1¼
CabCabF 8½s81	45	48⅞	48	48	
CaesrW 12½s90	169	82	79	81½	+3
CanPac 4sperp	168	45½	43	44	—½
Carbor 9½s2000	9	103	103	103	
CaroPwLt 7¾s	12	80½	80½	80½	+5⅞
CaroTT 8.10s03	20	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+⅜
CarTT 7¾s2001	10	85	85	85	+½
CarTT cv5⅛s	10	76	76	76	+1
Carier cv5½s89	45	65⅝	64	64	
Case 5½s90	47	56	55	55	—1
CastCk cv5⅞s94	55	70⅞	70⅞	70¾	+¼
CaterT 8.60s99	10	101	101	101	
CaterpT 8⅞s87	10	103½	103½	103½	
CatT cv5½s2000	134	100¼	98¾	99½	+⅜
CaterT 5.30s92	10	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	—1⅞
CaterT 5⅛s86	5	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+1¼
CaterTr 5s77	8	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	—½
Celanes cv4s90	46	54	53	53	—1⅛
Celanes 3½s76	3	94½	94½	94½	+⅜
Cencoin cv5s96	57	47	46⅞	46⅞	+⅜
Cenco cv4½s97	96	41½	39½	40¾	+⅜
Cen Ga 4½s20	15	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝	+2½
Cen Ga 4s95	3	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	—⅛
v|CRNJ 3½s87f	10	25½	23	23	+½
CentTel 9¼s95	35	94⅞	91¾	94⅞	+3⅞
CenTeleph 8s96	10	87⅛	87	87	—⅛
CenTUt 8.1s96	10	85	85	85	—½
Cenlrn 7.85s97	21	76¼	75⅞	75⅞	—⅛
Cessna cv3⅞s92	15	66	65	65	—3
Champ cv4½s84	1	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	—⅛
Chart NY 7s79	10	95⅞	94⅞	95⅞	+2⅛
Chas B cv4⅞s93	142	72½	71	72½	+1¾
ChaseC 6.45s99	1318	99⅜	98⅛	98⅞	—⅜
Chas C cv6⅞s96	374	82	78½	80	+1½
ChseMle 7⅝s78	333	64	62	64	+1
Chse Mtg 7½s83	507	40¼	37⅛	40¼	+3¼
ChasM cv6½s96	79	35½	32¼	35½	+3¼
Chelse cv10s99	62	77	76	77	+1
Chelse cv5¼s93	6	46⅞	46¾	46¾	+½
Chemelrn 9s94	33	99½	94½	95	+½
ChmNY 6⅝s80	10	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	—½
Ch NY cv5¾s96	149	68	67⅞	67¼	—¼
ChmNY cv5s93	47	65	64	64⅛	+⅞
ChesOh 4½s92	2	56½	56½	56½	—¼
ChesOh 3½s96E	3	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	
ChePoMd 8⅞s09	20	100⅞	100¼	100⅞	—⅜
ChePoMd 7¼s12	3	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+1
ChPolVa 8⅜s08	87	99	98½	98½	+⅜
ChPoWas 7¾s13	28	89	87½	89	+4½
ChPWVa 7¼s13	5	81	81	81	+1¾
v|ChlErie 5s82f	9	24¾	24¾	24¾	+1⅜

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
CMSIPP 5s55f	25	10⅞	10½	10¾	+¼
CMSP 4½s19f	24	24¼	24¼	24¼	—¾
CMSP 4s94	12	36	35	35	
ChITH ref94	2	30	30	30	+1
ChrisCft cv6s89	40	58½	49⅞	50½	+1½
Chryslr 8⅞s95	88	72⅞	72¼	72⅞	+⅜
Chrysler 8s98	440	65	64½	64⅞	—½
ChrysFin 9s76	207	100	99½	100	+⅛
ChryF 8.35s91	38	71	69½	69⅞	—1
ChryF 7.70s92	3	67	67	67	+2
ChryFin 7⅜s86	104	67½	65	67⅞	+2
ChryFin 7s79	81	87	83½	86⅞	+1⅞
CinG&E 4⅞s87	20	65	65	65	
CinG&E 2⅝s78	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+4⅛
CinG&E 2¾s75	12	98¾	98¾	98¾	+⅛
CIT Fin 8½s95	42	103	102	103	
CIT Fin 8.85s82	125	103½	102	103½	+2
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	49	99⅝	99	99⅝	
Citicorp 6.45s89	2643	99⅝	99	99½	—¼
Citicorp 6⅝s79	111	94½	93¾	94	—½
CitsSvc 7.65s01	15	83¾	83¾	83¾	+⅜
CitiesSvc 7s78	62	98¾	97½	98½	+½
CitSv 6¾s89xw	15	78¾	78¾	78¾	
CitiesSvc 6¼97	15	74	74	74	
Citles Svc 3s77	6	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+⅛
CityInv 8⅛s91	84	66	64	65⅞	+1⅞
City Invst 8s91	73	65½	64	65½	+2
City In cv7½s90	94	73½	72	73¼	+1¼
ClarkEq 9s82	20	102⅝	101½	101½	+½
ClrkECr 10¼s79	28	105⅝	104½	105	+½
ClrkECr 8.8s76	35	102	101	101½	+1⅜
VJCCCS 4½s77	40	11½	10¼	11½	+1¼
VJCCC&SL 4s93	2	25	25	25	+⅝
vICCCSLC 4s91	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+1½
ClevEl 9.85s10	65	105	103¼	104⅞	+⅜
ClevEl 9¼s00	54	102	101⅝	101⅝	—⅛
ClevEl 8.85s83	110	104½	103¼	104½	+½
ClevElll 8¾s05	10	96⅞	96½	96⅞	+¼
ClevElll 7⅛s90	20	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+⅛
ClevElll 3⅜s86	15	59	58⅞	59	+⅛
ClevElIll 3s82	10	69	69	69	
CMI In cv4¾s92	54	40¼	39	40¼	—¼
CNA Finl 8½s95	12	74¼	73⅞	74¼	+1¼
CoastlSG 7⅞s91	40	75	74	74	+⅜
Co'olnlr 8½s91	1	76	76	76	—2
ColuGas 9⅝s89	35	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	
ColuGas 9⅛s95	54	99½	97	99⅝	+1⅜
ColuGas 8¾s95	25	93¼	93¼	93¼	—2¾
ColuGas 8⅝s96	5	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+⅜
ColuGas 8⅛s96	5	90	80	90	+3
ColGas 7¾sMar	5	78¾	78¾	78¾	—1⅞
ColumGas 5s82	26	81	81	81	+2¼
CoIuGas 4⅞s83	3	71¾	71¾	71¾	
Co'uGas 3⅞s81	6	79	79	79	+4
ColuGas 3⅝s80	3	77	77	77	—3
Co'Pict cv5¼s94	159	58	56½	58	+2
ColPict cv4¾s87	109	59	57	59	+3
ColuSOE 11s83	47	106⅛	105¼	105¼	+½
ColuSOE 8s76	37	100	99⅝	99⅝	—⅜
Co'SOE 7⅝s80	20	92½	92½	92½	+2½
ColSOE 4⅛s87	3	61	60⅞	61	
Co'wMt 8.20s80	49	49⅞	48	48	—1⅞
ComICr 8¾s91	37	89½	87	87	+2¾
ComICr 8s81	15	7	85⅛	95⅛	—⅞
ComlCr 7⅞s78	53	100¼	97¼	99⅛	—1⅛
ComICr 7¾s93	5	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+⅜
ComICr 7¾s92	15	79	79	79	+1
Com'Cr 7s79	1	95	95	95	
ComICr 6⅞s77	6	98⅞	97⅞	97⅞	
ComICr 6⅞s79	40	94½	92⅞	92⅞	+¼
ComSo cv4½91	24	65⅞	65⅝	65⅞	+¼
ComwEd 9s78	279	104⅞	104	104⅞	+⅜
ComwEd 8⅜s05	89	99	98	98	—⅞
ComwEd 8s75	37	100¼	100	100⅛	
ComwEd 8s03	6	89⅛	89	89	+⅞
ComwEd 7¾s76	72	101¾	100⅞	101½	+1¼
CmwEd 7⅝s03F	80	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+⅝
CmwEd 7⅝s03J	20	84⅝	83¼	84⅝	A⅜
CmwEd 7.55s79	5	98¼	98¼	98¼	
ComwEd 7⅛s78	17	99½	98¾	99	+¼
ComwEd 3s77	29	94⅞	93¼	83¼	+⅛
ComwEd 3s78	5	88½	88½	88½	+¼
ComEd 2⅞s01	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	—9¼
Com O cv4¼s92	174	52	50	51	—¾
CompSc cv6s94	212	49	47	49	+1½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ConnM cv6⅞s90	2	72½	72½	72½	+1¼
Conn M cv6s96	10	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+¾
ConEd 9⅝s2000	187	83	81¼	82½	—¼
ConEdis 9¼s04	430	80½	77	80	+⅜
ConEd 8.40s03	323	75	72½	74⅞	+1⅞
ConEd 7.90s01	193	70	68⅞	70	+1
ConEd 7.90s02	104	70⅝	63½	70⅛	+2⅝
ConEdis 7¼s03	341	69½	67½	69½	+2
ConEdis 5s87	56	60⅛	56	60½	+3⅛
ConEdis 5s90	12	51¾	15⅛	51¾	—⅜
ConEdis 4¾s90	81	51⅛	50	51⅛	+1⅞
ConEdis 4¾s91	4	49	49	49	
ConEdis 4⅝s93	266	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+2
ConEdis 4⅝s91	8	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+1⅛
ConEd 4⅝s92W	65	45	44	46	+¾
ConE 4⅝s92W	25	46⅛	45⅞	46	+2¾
ConEdis 4¼s86	40	53⅞	52½	53⅞	+1⅞
ConEdis 3¾s86	5	47	47	47	—2⅜
ConEdis 3⅝s82	11	63	61½	63	+4
ConEdis 3⅝s84	88	55¾	53¾	55¾	+2⅛
ConEdis 3⅝s85	16	50⅞	48⅞	50⅞	+2⅞
ConEdis 3s79	2	80	79	80	+3
ConEdis 3s81	48	66⅞	64	66⅞	+⅞
ConEdis 2⅝s82	9	59	57⅞	59	+1½
ConEdis 2⅝s77	12	90	89⅞	90	+⅜
ConFd 7⅝s96	26	89	88	89	+9
CGEBal 2⅞s87	17	75	74⅞	75	—½
ConNGas 9s95	25	100	98⅞	98⅞	—2⅛
ConNG 8⅝s96	6	91	90	91	+1⅛
ConNG 7⅝s95	3	86	86	86	
ConNG 7¾s94	10	88⅛	88⅛	83⅛	+3⅛
ConNG 6⅝s92	5	73	73	73	—1
ConNGas 5s85	5	73	73	73	+½
ConNG 4⅞s82	3	77¼	77¼	77¼	—4
ConNG 4⅝s87	30	65⅛	65¼	65⅛	
ConNG 3¼s76	2	96	96	96	+½
ConPw 11⅜s96	34	105⅛	105	105	—½
ConPw 11¼s82	18	106	105⅛	106	+1
ConPw 8⅞s76	87	100⅞	100½	100⅞	—¼
ConsP 8⅞s2000	41	85	83	85	+2
ConsP 8⅝s2003	17	85	83½	85	+1¾
ConsP 8⅛s2001	22	77	75⅞	75⅞	—⅜
ConPw 7⅞s99	31	73¾	72	73¼	+1⅛
ConP 7⅝s02Jun	10	74	74	74	+1
ConPw 6⅞s98	29	69⅞	65⅛	69	+3
ConPw 6⅝s98	7	66½	65	66½	+5½
ConPw 5⅝s96	46	61	59⅞	61	+2
ConPw 4⅝s89	2	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	—⅜
ConPw 4⅞s91	3	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	
ConPw 4⅝s88	3	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+1⅛
ConPw 2⅞s75	16	99¼	98 25-32	98 29-32	+⅛
ConAir cv3⅞s92	108	40	38	38½	+⅝
ContCan 8⅞s90	5	98½	98½	98½	—⅛
ContIllCp 10s89	294	99⅞	99¼	99⅝	—⅛
ContIllCp 6¾s79	9	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	—⅛
ContIRlt 7⅝s79	25	50	49	49	+⅜
ContMt cv6¼s90	367	22½	20	20½	—1⅛
ContOil 4⅞s91	10	66¼	66¼	66¼	+1
ContTCal 10s82	20	101	101	101	—⅛
ContTel 10⅝s83	163	104	103	104	+1
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	62	100⅛	100	100 3-32	—5-32
ContDat 5⅝s87	1	3½	63½	63½	
CoopL cv7½s91	3	56	54	56	+1
CoopL cv4⅝s92	26	35	32¾	34⅞	+2
CopwSH cv5s79	8	101½	101½	101½	+½
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	10	76	76	76	+1½
Corn Pd 4⅝s	60	77⅞	77¼	77¼	—¼
CorngG 8.65s80	30	104	103¼	104	+1
Crane Co 7s93	7	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+1½
Crane Co 7s94	170	76⅞	76	76	
Crane cv5s93	3	181¼	181⅝	181¼	+1½
CreditF 10⅛s81	21	100½	100¼	100¼	—¼
Cresct cv5½s80	6	69	68½	68½	—½
CrockN 10s94	381	101¾	101⅛	101⅞	—⅛
CrocN cv5⅞s96	71	71	69⅞	71	+1½
CrwnZel 9¼s05	1	100	100	100	
DanaCp 6s91	5	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+⅛
Dart In 7½s96	2	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
Dartin cv4¼s97	28	86	85	85	—2½
Davco cv6¼s96	35	64½	64	64½	+½
Dayco cv6s94	41	57	55⅞	57	+⅛
DayHud 9¾s95	10	99⅝	99	99⅝	—⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
DaytPLt 10⅛s81	31	106⅛	105¾	106	
DaytPLt 8⅞s01	1	83	83	83	+2½
DaytnPLt 8s03	12	82	80	82	+2½
DeereCo 7.9s87	50	103¼	93⅞	99	+⅛
DeereCo 4⅝s83	2	76½	76½	76½	
DeereCr 8⅝s75	66	101	100 17-32	101	
DeereCr 8⅝s82	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	+2¼
viDelLW 5s73f	3	10	10	10	
viDLW 4s-6s42f	1	6½	6½	6½	
DelmPL 9⅞s83	60	102	101	102	+2
DelMo cv5½s94	30	75	74½	74⅞	+⅝
D&RG 4⅝s2018	2	60½	60½	60½	
DetEd 12⅝s82	67	110	108½	110	+1½
DetEd 12½s79	134	110	108⅞	110	+1
DetEd 9⅞s04AA	40	92¾	90	92	+4
DetE 9.15s2000	65	86⅞	81	86⅞	+6⅞
Det Edis 9s99	52	84⅞	80½	84⅞	+1⅞
DetE 8.15s2000	40	75	74⅞	75	+½
DetEdis 8⅛s01	21	74⅞	73⅞	74⅞	—⅛
DetEdis 7⅛s03	23	71⅛	70	71⅛	+3⅛
DetEdis 7⅜s01	51	69½	66⅛	68	
DetEdis 7s76	16	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛	
DetEd 6.40s98	6	60⅞	60½	60½	+½
DetEdis 6s96	115	59	57	58⅝	+⅜
DetEd 3⅝s76	83	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
DetEd 3⅛s80	22	76	74½	75½	+1½
DiGior cv5⅛s93	2	56	56	56	+1
DigitE 9⅝s2000	3	100	100	100	—2
Dillngh cv9⅞s99	34	99⅛	96½	96½	—2¼
Dillngh cv5⅛s94	18	58	57⅞	57⅞	+⅞
Divrin 9⅝s91	154	62½	[illegible]	62½	+1
Divrin cv5⅞s93	12	47¾	47¼	47¾	
DomBks 9⅛s83	7	101	101	101	+1¼
Dow 8.90s2000	102	102	99⅞	101	—½
Dow 8⅞s2000	8	102½	102	102	—⅜
DowCh 8⅞s05	21	97⅛	97	97	—2⅛
DowCh 7⅝s03	7	89	87	89	
DowCh 4.35s88	20	73	73	73	+2
DPF cv5⅞s94	61	55	54	54	
Dresser 9⅝s95	27	102	101½	101⅛	+1⅛
duPont 8.45s04	200	101½	100	100⅞	+⅛
duPont 8s81	256	103⅛	102½	102⅞	
DukePw 13s79	348	110⅞	110	110	—⅞
DukePw 9⅝s04	186	101½	99½	100	+½
DukePw 9⅛s05	88	99⅝	98½	99	+1
DukePw 8⅝s03	57	86	84	86	+5⅞
DukePw 7⅝s02	6	80⅛	80	80½	+2⅛
DukePw 7⅝s03	29	81	79⅞	81	+1½
DukePw 7⅝s01	9	77	76	77	+½
DukePw 7⅝s02	3	76½	76½	76½	+3½
DukeP 6.85s78	25	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+⅜
Duplan cv5¼s94	56	31½	31	31½	+½
DuqLt 9⅞s2000	5	97	97	97	+1
DuqsnLt 8⅞s05	40	102	100⅞	101⅞	—⅛
DuqsnLt 3¾s88	10	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
DuqsnLt 2⅞s77	10	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+⅛
E Syst cv4⅝s92	364	62	56¾	62	+5¼
East AL cv5s92	206	39¾	38½	39⅞	+¼
East A cv4⅝s93	270	39⅞	38	38⅛	—1
EG&G cv3⅞s87	2	60⅞	59⅞	59⅞	—⅛
ElPa cv8⅞s95A	79	97	94⅞	96	
ElPasvc6s93A	34	73⅞	73	73	—¾
ElPaso cv6s93	3	69½	69½	69½	
Enathd cv5⅝s97	49	85	84⅛	84⅛	—⅜
Equit Gas 9s96	12	90	90	90	—1
viErie 5s20f ra	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
viErie 4⅝s45f	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	—2⅝
viErie 3½s90f	4				
viErie 3¾s2080f	122	17	14	17	+3¼
Esmrk 9¾s2000	50	100	100	100	+½
Esmark 8.4s82	3	100¾	100¾	100¾	
Essex cv5⅛s96	29	110	103	110	+6
Esterl cv6¼s95	19	57⅛	56	57⅛	+1⅛
Evans cv6¼s84	149	54⅛	53	54⅛	+¼
Exxon 6½s98	124	84½	82½	83¼	—¾
Exxon 6s97	182	79⅞	77⅞	77⅞	—1⅛
ExxnPipe 9s04	182	103⅞	102	103⅛	
Fairch cv4⅞s92	142	49¾	48⅛	48⅞	+¼
FamlyFin 5s81	22	58⅛	55⅞	58⅛	
FamFin 4⅝s90	25	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	+⅝
Fedders 8⅝s94	82	66½	66	66⅛	+⅞
Fedders cv5s96	132	41¼	40	41⅛	+⅜
FdNMt cv9⅞s86	329	92½	90½	90½	—⅜
Fibrbd cv6⅞s98	66	76⅞	76	76	
Fibrbd cv4⅝s93	4	53	53	53	
Finan 10⅛s90	59	102	100¼	101	
Firestne 8⅞s83	23	103¼	102	103¼	+1¼
Firestne 3¼s77	2	91½	91½	91½	
FstChiCo 6¼s80	13	94	94	94	+2⅛
FstComBk 7¾	5	75	75	75	+2½
FstIntBn 9⅝s99	40	103	101	103	+3
FstNOr 7⅝s78	5	98	98	98	+⅜
FstNOr 6⅝s80	5	92	92	92	+2
FstNBos 8s82	238	100⅞	99⅛	99⅝	—⅜
FstNBos 7.6s81	72	98⅞	97½	98	+1½
FstNBos 6⅝s80	16	94	92⅞	94	+1
FstNBos 6⅝s79	10	95	95	95	+¼
FstPen cv7s93	139	60	59	60	+1
FstSec 10⅛s99	70	101¾	101	101¾	+¼
FstUnR cv7s91	10	76	73	73	—2
FstWisc 8½s95	23	80	79	80	+2
FWisNB 6.8s80	10	88¼	88⅛	88⅛	+1½
Fischb cv4⅝s97	25	73½	71½	73½	—½
FishFd cv6½s94	51	80	79	80	—¼
FlexiV cv4⅝s97	15	63	63	63	—1
FlaECst 5s2011	8	62⅞	62¼	62⅞	+1¼
FlaPLt 10⅛s91	269	107	104½	105⅞	—⅜
FlaPLt 9⅛s84	200	102⅞	101½	102⅛	+⅛
FlaPLt 9⅝s82	40	102⅛	101	102	+1
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	7	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	
FlaPwLt 8⅝s80	28	102	100½	102	+1⅛
FMC 9½s2000	76	102½	102⅝	102½	+3¼
FMC cv4¼s92	99	62	61	62	+½
FoodFair 4s79	25	72	71½	71½	—¼
Ford Mt 9⅛s94	30	104½	103½	103½	—¾
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	4	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+⅜
FordMt 7.40s80	166	99⅞	99	99⅞	+⅜
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	137	101⅜	100	100	—1
FordMt 6⅝s79	15	97	96	97	+⅜
FordCrd 10⅛s94	23	103	103	103	
FordCrd 9⅝s81	5	106	105½	105½	—⅜
FordC 8⅞s90Ap	28	98¾	98⅛	98⅛	+1½
FordC 8⅞s90No	61	99	98	98⅛	—½
FordCrd 8⅞s83	50	103	102	102½	+½
FordCrd 8⅛s91	5	90⅞	88⅞	90⅞	
FordCrd 8⅞s76	218	102	101⅞	101⅞	—¼
FordCrd 8⅝s82	127	101½	100	101½	+1½
FordCrd 7⅞s93	78	86¾	87¼	88¼	+⅛
FordCrd 7⅝s93	18	83	83	83	—1
FordCrd 7½s92	15	87	84⅛	84⅞	—⅞
FordCrd 7½s91	34	86½	85	85	—1¼
FordCrd 7⅛s79	23	98	97	97¼	+¼
FordCrd 7s80	69	96⅞	96½	96⅞	+⅛
FordCr cv4⅞s98	281	67½	64⅛	67	+2⅜
FordCr cv4½s96	90	63⅜	60¼	63½	+3
ForeD cv5½s80	1	86	85	86	+½
ForeDai 4⅝s80	1	78	78	78	—1
FoMcK cv6s94	20	73	71½	73	+2¼
Fruehf cv5⅝s94	100	62	60½	62	+1½
FruehF 9.15s83	72	105⅞	100¼	100½	—¼
FruehF 7.60s84	25	89	85⅛	89	+4⅜
FruehF 7.50s78	38	99	98	99	+½
FruehFin 7s79	5	91	91	91	+1
Fuqua 9⅛s98	49	70	69⅞	70	+1
Fuqualnd 7s88	30	57	56	56	—¼
GACCp cv5⅝s94	128	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+⅛
GAC PCr 10s75	132	94	93	94	+1
GAC PCr 10s77	187	74	71⅞	74	+2
GnATr cv5⅝s99	11	73⅛	72¼	72⅞	+⅛
GenElec 8⅝s04	95	102	101⅝	101⅞	+⅜
GenElec 7⅝s96	84	95	93⅞	95	+1
GenElec 6¾s79	88	97⅛	95⅜	97⅛	+1⅞
GenEl 5.30s92	36	76⅛	76½	76½	—1
GenElec 3½s76	16	97⅞	97⅛	97½	
GnElCr 8⅞s82	45	103⅜	103	103⅜	+¼
GnElCr 8.6s85	29	102⅞	102	102	+⅛
GnElCr 8⅛s76	42	103½	101⅛	101⅛	
GnElCr 7⅝s78	75	98½	98⅛	98½	—1⅝
GenElCre 7s80	61	97	96	96	
GenElCr 7s79	20	97	96½	97	+1¾
GnElCr 6⅝s77	50	98¾	98½	98¾	+1⅜
GenFds 8⅞s90	55	104	103½	103⅞	+⅜
GenFds 7⅝s84	30	100	97½	98¾	+1
GenHost 6s90f	2	50	50	50	—¾
G Host cv5s88	45	45	45	45	
GenInst cv5s92	114	56⅞	56	56⅞	+⅜
GenMill 8⅞s95	16	99½	99½	99½	—1
GMotAc 8⅞s99	131	101¾	100¼	101¼	+¾
GMotAc 8⅝s77	236	104	102⅝	104	+½
GnMotAcc 8s93	103	97	93	93½	—1½
GMotA 7.85s98	22	91	90	91	+1
GMotAc 7⅝s94	48	91¾	91⅛	91¾	+2½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
GMot Ac7⅝s90	92	98	86⅞	87⅞	+1⅞
GMotAc 7⅝s92	29	88	87	88	+1
GMotAc 6⅞s88	77	84	82⅞	84	+1
GnMotAcc 5s77	158	96	95⅛	95⅞	—⅛
GnMotAcc 5s80	69	83⅞	85⅛	87⅞	+⅞
GnMotAcc 5s81	37	85½	85	85½	—½
GMotAcc 5s81r	10	85	85	85	
GMotAc 4⅝s85	93	81	79¾	80⅛	+⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s83	83	80½	78⅞	79½	—½
GMotAc 4⅝s84	5	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+⅜
GMotAc 4⅝s85	15	73⅛	73	73⅛	+⅜
GnMotAcc 4s79	31	89¼	88	88	—⅛
GMotAc 3⅝s75	7	99 5-16	99 5-16	99 5-16	
GMotCp 8¾s05	8	102	100	100½	—1⅛
GMotCp 8.05 8:	106	101½	100⅝	100⅞	—½
GMotCp 3¼s79	35	89	87	89	+1
GenPU 10⅛s80	66	104⅛	103	104	+½
GTCal 9¼s2000	44	101½	100½	101½	+¼
GenT El 9⅛s95	54	102	101	101⅛	+⅛
GenT El 9⅝s99	67	100⅞	99	100	+4⅛
GenT El 8⅝s76	42	103	102	102	—⅛
GenT El 6⅛s91	81	81	80	80⅛	+1½
GnTIEl cv6⅛s96	222	82½	78½	82	+3
GnTIEl cv5s92	48	65¾	63½	65⅞	+2½
GenTel cv4s90	77	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛	+1⅛
Genesco 9⅞s76	91	97	95½	97	+1½
G Pc cv5¼s2000	411	108½	106½	107	—1½
GaPac cv5⅝s94	213	115⅝	111⅞	115⅝	+2⅝
GaPac cv5⅛s96	338	98	95⅛	98	+2
GaPow 11s77	285	103½	102⅞	103⅛	
GaPow 8⅞s2000	133	83⅞	82	83	+1
GaPow 8⅞s04	10	81⅛	79⅞	81⅛	+2⅛
GaPow 8⅞s2001	111	77	75⅞	77	+1⅞
GaPow 7⅝s2001	16	72	71	72	+2
GaPw 7⅝s02De	6	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	+3⅝
GaPw 7⅝s02Jly	25	70½	70⅛	70⅛	—⅛
GaPow 7⅝s2001	20	71	69	71	+2
GiddL cv4⅞s87	22	55	54⅞	54⅞	+2⅛
Goodrch 9⅞s82	132	104	102½	104	—⅛
Goodrich 7s97	14	71½	71	71	—½
Goodyr 7.35s97	40	84½	84	84	—½
GordnJ cv5s88	10	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+2
Gould 9¼s95	1	92½	92½	92½	+1½
Grace cv6⅛s96	210	97¼	95⅛	96⅛	+⅜
Grace cv4⅛s90	34	62½	60½	62	—¼
Granlt cv4⅞s94	42	69	69	69	—1
Grant 4⅞s87	73	36¼	35½	36	+⅛
Grant cv4⅞s96	415	28	27⅛	28	
Grant cv4s90	3	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+⅜
GtNoNek 7⅝s96	25	87	87	87	
GtNoN cv4⅞s91	10	80	80	80	—1
GtNoRy 4⅝s75	3	96⅛	95⅛	95⅛	—½
GNRy 3⅛s90N	2	44	44	44	
GtWstUnit 6s87	7	61	61	61	—½
Greyh cv6⅝s90	68	85	84	84	—1
Groller 9⅝s97	22	55	53	53	+2
Groller cv4⅞s87	43	29	28	29	+½
Grumm cv8s99	130	101½	98½	101½	+1⅝
Grum cv4⅝s92	95	56½	55⅞	56⅛	+⅜
GuardMt 7⅛s79	314	36⅛	33	36⅛	+3⅛
GulfMO 5s56f	10	40	40	40	+1
GulfMO 4s44B	1	34	34	34	+1½
GulfOil 8⅝s95	107	101	99	99	—1⅛
GlfRes cv6⅛s91	312	170	143⅞	166	+4½
GulfWn 7s00A	148	67½	65½	67	+1½
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	256	67	65⅛	67	+1
GulfWInd 6s88	100	67	64⅞	67	+2¼
GlfWn cv5½s93	389	74½	72¼	73⅞	+⅞
GlfWn cv5⅛s87	176	90½	89⅞	89⅞	—1⅛
GlfW cv5⅛s87A	123	92	90⅛	91¾	+4
Halliburtn 8⅛s81	50	103⅛	102½	102½	+½
HamPa cv5s94	25	64½	64	64	
Harris 7.20s80	5	94	94	94	+¾
HawnEl 11⅛s04	13	108½	107	108½	+3½
HawEl 9s2000	15	92½	92½	92½	+2½
HellerW 9⅛s89	20	101½	100	101⅛	+1⅛
HellerW 9⅛s91	81	91	89	91	+4½
HellerW 7⅛s80	31	95	95	95	+1
HelmrP cv5s87	8	189	187	189	—13
Hercules 8⅞s83	45	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛	+1½
Hercln cv6⅞s99	336	107½	104	107½	+1
Heubleln 8⅞s85	68	99½	99	99½	+1½
Heubln cv4½s97	257	78	74	78	+3
HillsSp cv5⅞s88	27	44½	41⅛	44½	+3½
HilinH cv5⅞s95	22	69	66½	69	+½
HoernW cv5s94	96	80	75	77	—11½
Hollnn 9⅞s97xw	10	90½	89⅞	90½	+½
Honeywell 4s76	6	95½	95¼	95¼	+¼
HonyF 9.65s81	59	103	101½	103	+⅜
HospAffil 10s99	47	78	77	78	+½
HousFin 10⅛s94	2	106¼	106¼	106¼	+¼
HouseFin 9s76	28	103	102⅝	103	
HousFin 8⅛s75	12	99 25-32	99 25-32	99 25-32	
HousFin 7⅛s95	5	85	85	85	+⅛
HousFin 4⅞s81	38	84	81⅛	84	+1
HouseFin 4s78	2	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	
HousLt cv5⅛s85	30	86⅛	82⅛	86⅛	+4⅛
HouNG 9.75s95	28	103⅞	103	103	
Howmt cv4½s92	35	55⅛	54½	55⅛	+⅛
Human cv6s89	10	65	64	65	+1
Humble 6⅝s98	5	80	80	80	+2½
IllBellTel 8s04	58	95⅛	94½	94⅞	—⅛
IllBell 7⅝s2006	96	90⅞	88⅞	89⅞	+1⅞
IllCenG 11½s99	5	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	—⅜
IllPow 10⅛s04	5	110	110	110	+3
IndBellT 10s14	36	110	109	110	+2
IndBellT 8⅛s11	5	92¼	92¼	92¼	+⅛
IndMich 10⅛s82	50	102⅞	102	102	+½
IndMich 6⅛s78	5	93½	93½	93½	—1⅝
IndsINtl 8¼s96	10	86	86	86	+7
IngRd 8⅞s85	35	103	102½	102⅞	+½
IngRd 8.05s04	14	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+¼
InIndSt 8⅞s99	25	99½	99½	99½	+¼
InlandSt 8⅝s95	35	100	96½	100	+1
InlandSt 4⅝s87	17	66⅞	66½	66½	+1⅛
InlandSt 3⅛s81	25	77	77	77	+½
Insilco cv9⅞s99	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+¼
InstnInv 7⅞s80	125	44⅛	40	41¼	—2¾
IntHarv 9s04	45	99½	98⅛	99⅛	
IntHarv 8s95	11	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+⅛
IntHarv 6⅛s98	29	72½	72	72	
IntHar 4.80s91	8	64	63	63⅛	
IntHarv 4⅝s88	10	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
InHarC 9.15s82	98	103	101	101½	—1
IntHarCr 7⅛s94	2	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+2⅛
IntHarCr 7s77	25	98	97⅛	97⅛	—2¼
IntHarC 4⅝s81	40	79	78⅛	79	—1
IntHarC 4⅝s79	52	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+⅛
IntMin cv4s91	68	104	101¼	104	+3½
IntNick 6.85s93	7	83	83	83	
IntPap cv4¼s96	105	65⅛	64⅛	65	—¼
IntTT 11s82	220	107½	102½	107⅛	+⅜
IntTT 8.90s95	56	96	95	95⅛	+½
IntTT 8 30s75	164	101 15-32	100 1-16	101 15-32	+1 1
IpcoH cv5⅝s89	19	55½	55	55	—½
JerC PL 2⅞s76	6	96	96	96	
JimWalt 8s98	5	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+1⅛
JimW cv5⅛s91	204	104	101⅞	104	+2½
JoneLau 6⅝s94	22	62⅛	61⅞	62	+1
KaneMil 9½s90	63	85½	84	85⅛	+¼
KeystStl 7⅛s93	6	74	74	74	+1
KmIbCI 5⅞s92	5	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+1⅛
KingsDSt 10s90	51	85½	83⅞	85	+1⅜
Kirsch cv6s95	40	69⅞	69	69⅞	+⅜
Kraftco 8⅞s04	20	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+2
Kresge cv6s99	1158	105⅛	104	105⅛	+⅜
Kroger 9⅞s83	122	104⅛	102⅛	103	—1½
Kroger 8.7s98	19	90	86	90	+1
viLSM 3½s97r	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	
LearSieg 10s84	87	84	81	84	+2
viLehV 4⅝s03f	32	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+1⅜
LibMcN cv5s89	14	70	68⅞	70	+3½
LiggMyer 6s92	31	80¼	79⅞	79⅞	+7¼
Litton 8⅝s76	132	99½	99½	99½	+½
Litton cv3½s87	16	44	43¼	43¼	+¼
LMI Inv 6⅝s82	88	34	33	34	+4
Lockh cv4¼s92	784	44¼	42½	43	
Loews 6⅞s93	206	65⅞	64½	65⅞	+⅞
LomN cv5⅞s91	64	59⅛	58	59⅛	+2⅛
LonSG 10⅛s2000	14	105	105	105	+½
Lone SG 9⅞s95	21	103	100⅛	100⅛	—1⅞
LonSIn cv5⅝s93	88	70	67⅛	68¼	+1
LonglsLt 9¾s82	100	103	101¾	101¾	—⅜
LonglLt 8⅛s75	30	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	
Lorillrd 6⅝s93	10	61¼	61	61	+2⅛
LouGE 9⅛s2000	10	101¼	101¼	101¼	—¾
LouGE 8⅛s01	19	88½	88¼	88¼	+⅜
LouGE 3⅛s82	13	68	68	68	—1½
LouGE 2⅞s79	5	81	81	81	+1
LouNsh 7⅝s93	7	74	74	74	
LTV Cp 7½s77	129	139¼	130	138¾	+8¾
LV Cp 5⅛s76	2	95¾	95¾	95¾	
LTV Cp 5s88	478	49⅛	48½	49	
LuckySt cv5s93	10	147	146	147	+¾
LykY 11s2000	29	94¼	92½	94	+1½
LykY 7½s94old	236	67¾	66⅞	67⅞	+⅜

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Lyk 7½s94new	28	68	66½	67⅞	+1⅞
MackF 9⅞s91	5	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+⅛
MackF 9⅛s90	13	95	95	95	—1
MackF 8⅛s77	109	100	98⅞	99⅞	—⅛
MackT 5⅛s81	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	
Macke cv4⅝s92	6	46	46	46	—½
Macmill cv4⅞s92	6	46⅛	44⅞	46⅛	+2⅞
MacyCr 8s82	29	95¼	94⅞	95¼	+¾
MacyCr 7⅞s77	10	97½	97⅛	97⅛	+⅜
MacyCr 4⅞s81	10	77½	77½	77½	—½
Macy cv5s92	4	73⅞	71⅞	71⅞	
Macy cv4¼s90	6	68	68	68	—1⅞
MeYnkP 9.1s02	66	94	92	94	+3
MeYnkP 8⅞s92	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+2⅛
MarO 8⅝s2000	5	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	—⅛
Marcor 6⅞s88	106	77⅛	75⅞	77⅛	+1⅛
Marcor cv5s96	59	75	73½	75	+2
MarMid 7⅝s03	4	78½	78½	78½	
MatM cv6s94	98	72	70⅛	72	+⅛
MarMAl 9⅝s96	20	92½	90	92	+3
MdCup cv5⅝s84	32	64⅛	63¾	63¾	—⅜
Mass El 8⅛s75	8	100 5-32	100	100	—⅛
MassM cv6⅝s90	4	70½	68½	70½	+5½
MayDStCr 9s89	14	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	
MayDCr 8⅞s76	22	102⅞	101	101	—1
McCror 10½s85	6	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
McCror 7⅛s95	225	42½	41⅛	42	
McCror 7⅛s97	79	41½	40⅞	41⅛	+1⅛
McCror 7⅝s94	93	41½	40⅛	40⅞	—1⅛
McCro 7⅝s94n	27	42	40⅞	40⅞	—1
McCro cv6½s92	9	37	37	37	+½
McCror 5½s76	21	91	90½	91	+⅛
McCrory 5s81	7	44	44	44	+¾
McDerm 8.9s84	6	101¼	101¼	101¼	—¼
McDonld 9⅝s82	17	104	103½	104	+1⅛
McDD cv4⅞s91	55	65½	65	65	—1
McGHl cv3⅞s92	8	52	52	52	+1
Medus cv5⅝s88	20	71½	71½	71½	—1
Mellon 10s39	727	101½	101	101⅛	+⅛
Mellon 7.6s82	92	99	97½	99	+1
MelvS cv4⅞s96	102	72½	71	72⅛	—⅜
MGM 9s92	1	86	86	86	+2
MGM cv5s93	18	78	77	77	—⅜
MGIC 80⅛		80⅛			+1
MGIC cv5s93	214	54⅞	53⅛	53⅞	—½
MichBT 7⅝s11	34	89⅞	88⅛	89⅞	
MichBT 7s2012	1	81½	81½	81½	+2⅜
viMichC 4½s79f	3	57	57	57	+2
MichCG 10⅝s82	10	105	105	105	+½
MichCGs 8⅛s91	10	81⅛	81	81	—2
MichWI 10⅝s95	10	105	105	105	+¼
Mich Wis 8⅛s93	10	94½	91⅛	91⅛	+⅛
Microdt 10s2000	26	87	83½	84½	—2½
MidldMtg 8s80	15	48½	48	48½	+1⅛
MilesLab 6⅝s92	8	71½	71½	71½	
MilLab cv5¼s94	20	66	65½	65½	—¼
MinMM 8.20s85	145	102⅞	102⅛	102⅞	+⅜
MissRvCp 8s94 / RivTr 9⅛s90	22 / 35	95½ / 99½	98	98	+⅜
MKT Inc5¼s33f	35	9⅞	8½	9⅞	+3⅞
MoKanT 4s90	38	35	32⅞	35	+2⅞
MoPac 5s2045f	177	42½	41⅛	42⅛	+1⅛
MoP 4¼s2020f	16	41	39⅛	39⅞	—⅜
MoP 4¼s2030f	40	40½	39⅞	40	+½
MoPac 4¼s90	35	55⅛	55	55⅛	+⅛
MoPa 4¼s2005	54	44⅛	44	44⅛	+⅛
MobilAl 8.45s05	101	99⅛	98	98	—1½
MobilOil 7⅝s01	1	90	90	90	
MohkD cv5½s94	413	25⅞	25⅛	25¾	+½
viMohkM 4s91f	12	64	62	64	+3⅛
Monogrm 10⅛s75	47	100¾	100¼	100½	
Monogrm 10s99	22	82½	81⅛	82½	+½
MontWd 4⅛s90	2	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	+1⅛
MtWdCr 9.6s95	35	100	99¼	100	+¼
MtWdCr 9⅛s83	10	103⅞	103¼	103¼	+⅛
MtWdCr 9s89	5	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+¼
MtWdCr 7⅝s88	13	83⅞	82½	83⅛	—⅞
MtWdCr 6½s87	50	74⅞	74½	74⅞	+⅛
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	16	83	82½	83	+2
MonrM cv7s90	1	73	73	73	
Morgn cv4⅞s98	253	98½	96½	98½	+2½
viMoE 3½s2000f	37	15	14½	14½	—½
MIStTT 9⅛s12	100	107	105⅞	105	—⅜
MIStTT 9s2010	193	102½	100⅞	101	—⅝
MIStTT 7⅞s13	48	90⅛	89	90	+2⅛
MISTTT 7⅝s11	56	87½	84	85⅞	+2⅝
MISTTT 6⅝s77	45	99	98½	99	+½
Nabisco 7⅛s01	11	92½	89	92½	+4⅛
NarraEl 10⅛s80	25	102⅛	102½	102⅛	+⅛
NatBisc 4⅝s87	24	70⅛	69⅞	69⅞	—1
NatCash 7.7s94	5	86	86	86	
NCashR cv6s95	151	78½	81½	82	
NCtyL cv6½s91	19	52	51	52	+6⅛
NCtyL cv5⅛s88	46	45	44⅛	44⅞	+⅛
NDist cv4½s92	58	66⅛	65⅞	65⅞	
NHom cv4⅞s96	150	28	26⅞	27⅛	—⅛
Natind 10s99	11	79	77	79	+2
Natind cv5⅝s88	28	55⅞	54	55	+1
N RuUt 8.95s35	90	102	100¾	100⅞	—1⅛
NatrlGas 6⅝s77	8	95	95	95	
NCNB 8.40s95	5	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+1⅛
NCNB 8¼s99	26	85	84	84	—¼
NCR 9¼s2000	57	103½	102½	102½	—⅜
NCR Cp 9s85	92	103¼	101⅞	103⅜	+⅛
NEnWLt 7⅝s97	3	80	80	80	+3
NEngPw 7s76	8	99½	99½	99½	
NEngTT 8⅝s09	106	98	96⅛	97⅛	—1
NEngTT 8.2s04	9	93¼	92	92	—⅛
NEngTT 803	51	91¼	90	91⅛	+1⅛
NEngTT 7⅞s07	7	85	84	85	+3½
NEngTT 6⅝s79	15	96¼	95¼	96⅛	+⅜
Newhall cv6s95	73	73½	73	73⅛	+⅛
NJ BellT 9.35s	53	105⅞	104½	105⅛	+1⅛
NJ Bell 7⅝s13	53	90	88⅞	88⅞	+⅞
NJ Bell 7⅝s12	13	86½	85¼	85¼	
NJ Bell 7⅝s11	9	83	83	83	
NJ Bell 6⅝s78	25	97¾	97⅛	97⅛	+⅛
NYBkSv 10s81	283	101¾	101⅛	101⅛	—½
viNYCen 6s80f	13	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	+1
viNYCen 6s90f	2	51	51	51	—2
viNYC 4½s2013f	33	6⅛	5½	5½	—⅛
viNY 4⅛s2013r	12	6	5½	5½	
viNYCen 4s98f	35	7	6⅛	6½	—1⅛
viNYCH 3⅛s97f	12	20	17	17⅛	—2⅛
viNYCH 3⅛s97r	24	19	18½	19	
NYConn 2⅞s75f	10	30½	27½	27	—1⅜
viNYLW 4⅞s73f	1	11	11	11	+2
viNYLW 4⅞s73f	58	10⅛	9	10	—⅛
viNYNH 4⅞s22f	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
viNYNH 4s07f	106	9	8	9	
viNYPut 4s93f	15	10⅛	10¼	10	—½
NYSEG 10.6s82	6	106⅛	106	106⅛	—⅜
NYS EG 9⅛s05	40	99½	99½	99¼	+1¼
NYS EG 7⅛s01	10	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	—⅛
NYSus 4½s19f	1	45	45	45	
NYTel 9⅛s2010	156	103¼	102½	103	—1
NY Tel 9s14	261	101¼	101	101½	—¼
NYTel 8⅞s2015	125	101½	100⅛	101	+¼
NYTel 8.30s2	79	96⅛	94	95½	—⅛
NTel 8s2008	20	92⅛	92½	92⅛	+⅛
NY Tel 8s83	175	101½	100⅛	101½	+1⅛
NYTel 7⅞s2006	29	90½	87½	88⅛	+⅜
NYTel 7⅝s2011	21	87½	85⅛	85½	—1⅛
NYTel 4⅝s91	41	65⅛	63⅞	65⅞	+2⅝
NYTel 4⅝s93	11	61⅛	58½	58½	—1⅛
NYTel 3⅞s96	2	51	50⅛	51	+2
NYTel 3s81	6	78	76⅞	78	+4⅛
NiagM 12.6s81	344	109⅝	108½	109	—¼
NiagM 10.2s05	354	99⅞	98	98⅞	+⅛
NiagMP 4⅞s87	2	63½	63½	63½	+2½
NiagMP 2⅞s80	16	75	73⅞	75	+1⅛
NL Ind 7⅛s95	5	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+2⅛
LT Co 8.8s85	30	102½	102½	102¼	
Norf&Wn 4s96	6	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+½
NorlinMus 9s88	125	75½	74	75	+1½
NoAMtg 5⅞s79	285	64⅞	63	63	—1⅛
NorAPh cv4s92	32	54½	54	54½	—¼
NorIIG 8¼s76	42	101½	100⅛	100⅛	—1½
NorIIG 8⅛s83	30	102½	102⅛	102½	
NorInPS 8¼s75	7	100½	100½	100½	
NorNG 9⅛s90	6	102⅛	102	102	+⅛
NorNGs 9s85	71	103	102½	103	+⅛
Nor Nat G 8s97	12	90½	89	90⅛	+1⅛
Nor N G 7⅝s92	5	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+⅜
NorNG 4⅝s81	20	84⅞	84⅛	84⅛	+½
NorNG 4⅝s84	5	74	74	74	+½
NorNG 4⅝s83	15	74½	74½	74½	—½
NorPac 4s97	48	54½	53	53⅞	—¼
NorPac 3s2047	13	33⅞	33	33⅛	+⅛
NorStaP 5s90	5	67	66½	66½	+¼
Nwstlnd 7½s94	51	78	76½	78	+1½
NwnBell 10s14	90	109½	108½	108½	
NwnBell 7⅝s11	34	91	90	91	+1
NwnBell 7⅝s05	20	88	88	88	—1
NwnBell 6⅝s79	15	96¾	96¾	96¾	+1⅝
NwnMu cv6s91	22	67½	65	66	+1
NortSim 6s98	14	65½	65	65	
Oakind cv4⅝s87	22	53¾	53	53	

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

These Notes have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

June 23, 1975

$25,000,000

Gould International, Inc.

9¾% Guaranteed Notes due 1983

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal, Interest and Sinking Fund by

Gould Inc.

Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

Julius Baer International Limited — Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banca del Gottardo — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

Banca dello Stato del Cantone Ticino — Banco di Roma — Bank of America International Limited — Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited

Banque de Bruxelles S.A. — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Lambert—Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque Rothschild — Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines

Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque Worms — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — Bayerische Vereinsbank

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft —Frankfurter Bank— — Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd. — Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare S.p.A.

Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine — Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Crédit Lyonnais

Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne—Union Bancaire — Credit Suisse White Weld Limited — Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Credito Italiano — Delbrück & Co. Privatbankiers — Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank— — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — European Banking Company Limited — Finacor — First Boston (Europe) Limited

First Chicago Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated

Hambros Bank Limited — Hessische Landesbank —Girozentrale— — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Lehman Brothers Incorporated — London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Mercur-Bank S.A.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — Morgan & Cie International S.A. — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Orion Bank Limited — Salomon Brothers — Scandinavian Bank Limited — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Société Générale — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Sumitomo White Weld Limited

Svenska Handelsbanken — Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc. — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Wardley Limited — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Williams, Glyn & Co. — Wood Gundy Limited

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

US$11,000,000

Medium term loan to

Telecomunicações da Bahia.S.A. Brasil

Guaranteed by

Telecomunicaçoes Brasileiras.S.A.

Managed by

FIRST NATIONAL BOSTON LIMITED

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE

and provided by

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

SOCIETE CENTRALE DE BANQUE

SOCIETE GENERALE

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued From Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
P 11s82	15	102¾	101¾	102¾	
P cv7¼s96	1330	98	94	97	
1 cv5s93	108	62¾	61	62¾	+2⅛
T 7¾s13	2	90½	90½	90½	+½
T 7½s11	10	87	86½	86½	+1½
T 6⅝s78	62	97	95⅞	97	+2¼
d 10s81	77	108½	107	107	−1
w 8⅞s81	117	108⅜	106⅝	107⅜	+¾
w 10⅛s82	410	103	101	103	+1½
w 6⅝s79	30	91	90½	91	+2
w 6½s77	4	97½	97¼	97½	+1⅜
G 4¼s93	1	57	57	57	
cv5½s88	14	60½	60	60	+½
cv6½s95	255	82¼	80	82¼	+1¾
H 9s81	25	104	102	102⅞	−⅛
cv4½s92	19	80	79	80	+1½
E 9.85s82	59	107½	106½	107½	+¼
9⅛s06	114	105¾	103⅝	104	−1
9⅛s06	155	101⅞	100	101⅞	+⅞
8⅝s02	9	101	99⅝	99⅝	+⅝
8s03	2	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+⅝
7⅝s03ZZ	32	89⅞	87⅞	87⅞	+2⅞
7½s04	11	85⅝	85	85	+⅞
7⅛s03	55	86	83⅞	86	+1
&E 5s89	30	72	71	71	−¼
&E 5s91	30	68⅞	67¾	67¾	−1⅛
E 4⅝s92	2	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+⅛
E 4⅝s86	16	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
E 4⅝s90	10	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+⅝
E 4⅞s93	11	60	60	60	+⅛
4⅛s96 JJ	1	59	59	59	+1
E 4⅛s95	35	59½	59¼	59½	+1⅛
E 3⅜s78	3	89	87⅛	89	+1⅞
E 3⅝s88	1	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	
E 3⅛s82	50	72	72	72	−½
&E 3s77	10	91¾	91⅛	91¾	+⅛
&E 3s79	3	84	84	84	+⅞
&E 3s83	4	67	67	67	
E 2⅞s80	27	78	76⅞	78	+1½
Sv 9s85	52	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	−⅛
WTI 8⅝s08	109	100½	98⅝	99½	
WTI 8⅝s10	18	100	98⅝	98⅝	−⅞
SwA 4s87	36	62⅜	61⅛	62⅜	+1⅛
&T 9⅝s11	457	104⅛	103½	104½	+1⅜
&T 9⅛s04	148	102⅞	101⅞	102⅞	+1⅞
&T 9.1s84	25	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+⅛
&T 9s81	187	105	104⅛	104⅛	−⅜
&T 8⅞s06	104	100	98⅝	98⅝	−⅝
T 8.65s05	53	98½	97⅜	98⅛	+1⅛
&T 7.8s07	12	89½	89½	89½	
&T 7⅝s09	10	88½	87⅝	87⅝	
&T 7¼s80	157	100	98	98¼	+¼
&T 7⅛s08	58	85	83⅝	83⅝	−⅞
&T 6⅝s79	50	97	96¼	97	+1
&T 4⅜s88	31	70	68⅞	70	+1½
&T 3⅞s91	4	55½	55½	55½	+⅝
&T 2⅞s86	11	58½	58½	58½	
11¼s86	135	85	82⅝	84½	+2
11¼s86	174	83⅜	82½	83¼	+¾
cv7¼s98	252	62	60½	62	+1½
cv 5¼s89	345	34½	34	34⅛	+⅛
cv 4⅞s79	1	70	70	70	+1
cv 4⅝s84	23	44¼	44⅛	44¼	+⅛
cv 4⅛s86	264	32	31¼	31¾	−1¼
cv5¼s94	53	61½	60	60	−1½
H cv4s92	71	54	53	53	+1
Dx cv6s82	4	76¼	76	76	
cv 9s99	15	101¼	101⅛	101¼	+1
ev 8⅝s95	15	100	97	100	
F 10.2s94	2	102	102	102	
F 7⅜s91	10	89	86	86	−2⅞
F 5⅝s87	19	75	75	75	+3½
F 4½s84	10	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+1
Co cv9s94	28	94½	93	94	−1
PL 10⅛s82	70	106½	106	106	−⅛
PwLt 3s75	1	98 9-16	98 9-14	98 9-16	+5-32
PR 4⅜s81f	26	15	14⅝	15	+⅝
RR 4⅛s84f	14	15	14⅝	14⅝	
wlt 9⅛s95	75	102	102	102	+2
wlt 9s85	96	101½	101	101	−1
zoll 10⅛s83	402	103⅝	101⅞	103⅝	+1⅞
zoll 8⅜s76	178	101½	100½	100⅞	−31-32
zoll 8⅜s96	28	86⅛	82½	86⅛	+3⅛
zoll 7½s88	14	82	81⅜	81⅜	+1⅛
zoll 7⅛s88	16	81⅛	80⅝	81⅛	+1⅛
zl cv5¼s96	108	72¼	71⅜	72	−⅞
co 8⅞s81	77	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	−⅛
co 8⅝s85	80	101	99⅝	100¼	+½
cv4⅜s96	48	116½	114½	115	−1¼
r cv4s97	136	85	83	83	−3
sD 8½s95	100	101¼	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
sD 8.1s96	5	92¾	92⅛	92⅛	+⅞
sD 7⅝s78	90	100½	98½	98½	−2
El 12⅛s81	302	109⅝	108½	109⅝	+⅜
El 11⅛s2000	311	105⅛	104	105⅛	+1⅛
El 11s80	198	106½	104⅝	104⅞	+½
El 9s95	87	95	91	94⅛	+3⅛
El 8⅝s76	32	102	102	102	
El 8⅛s04	26	87½	82⅝	87½	+5⅞
Phila El 8¼s96	30	85	84	84	
Phila El 8s75	92	100 15-32	99⅞	99 29-32	−3-32
Phila El 7½s98	29	79⅜	77	77½	+3½
PhilEl 7⅝s2001	7	73½	73	73½	+2
Phila El 6½s93	15	70	69⅛	70	+4
Phila El 6⅝s97	45	69	67	67½	+1
Phila El 5s89	38	63	61⅞	62½	+½
Phila El 4⅝s87	35	64½	62	64½	+5⅛
Phila El 4⅝s86	12	63½	60⅛	63½	+2½
Phila El 3⅜s88	3	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+⅛
PhilMor 8⅝s04	1	98	98	98	
PhilMo 8.85s82	20	102½	102⅛	102⅛	−⅝
PhilMor 8½s85	232	101¼	100¼	100⅜	+⅜
PhilMor 6⅝s93	3	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
Philip In 10s77	21	94	93¾	94	+⅜
PhilIP 7⅝s2001	18	92	89¼	92	+4⅞
Pillsby cv4⅝s89	118	121	116	121	+12
PionNG 9⅞s75	15	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	
PionCp 9½s82	162	104	73	104	+1
vIPCCStL 3s75	16	25	24⅞	25	−3¼
Pittston cv4s97	77	55	53⅛	54⅛	+⅛
PortGE 10⅛s80	104	106	103	106	+2
PortGE 10s82	60	103	100	100	
PotElP 10⅝s04	1	107	107	107	+3¾
PotElP 9⅛s05	135	99⅞	99	99⅞	
PotElP 7⅝s07	23	82½	79	82½	+4½
PPG Ind 9s95	4	103	103	103	+4½
PPG Ind 8s85	40	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	+¼
ProctG 8¼s05	114	100⅞	99⅛	99⅛	−1
ProctG 7s2002	38	90	88	88	−1
PubSEG 12s04	114	112¾	109½	110½	−3
PubSEG 9s95	168	97⅛	95⅛	96	
PubSEG 8⅞s04	31	91⅜	89⅜	91⅜	+1⅞
PubSEG 4⅝s77	14	95	94⅛	94⅛	+⅛
PubSEG 3⅞s75	10	98½	98½	98½	+⅛
PubSvIn 9⅝s81	4	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+⅝
PubSvInd 8s04	14	91½	90⅞	90⅞	−⅛
PubSvInd 7s02	10	78½	78½	78½	+5
PuerRT 7.4s93	20	84	84	84	
PugetSd 10⅛s83	38	106⅛	105⅛	106⅛	+⅝
Pullm Tr 10s85	28	103	102¾	103	
PullmTr 8⅜s85	27	98	97½	98	+2
Purex cv4⅞s94	32	64⅛	63½	64½	+1½
QuakOat 7.7s01	10	88¼	88¼	88¼	−1⅛
QuakStOil 9s95	5	100	100	100	+2
RCA 9¼s90	100	101⅝	101	101	−⅛
RCA cv 4⅝s92	195	60½	59	60	+1
Ralst cv5¾s2000	157	106	105	106	+1⅛
Ramad cv8s95	3	90	90	90	
Ramad cv5s96	80	47½	47	47	
RapAm 7½s85	7	49	47⅞	49⅛	+1
RapAm69 7s94	172	42	40	40¼	
RapAm72 7s94	315	41⅜	40	40½	
RapidAm 6s88	469	83¼	37⅛	37⅛	−½
viReadg 3⅛s95f	47	33	33	33	−1⅛
RdgBa cv5½s88	25	96	95	95	−1⅛
Reeves cv4s91	20	57¼	57	57	−½
RelianGp 9⅞s98	197	60½	59⅛	60½	+½
RepMr cv7¼s90	13	52	51	51¼	−4¼
Rep Stl 4⅜s85	2	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+⅛
Rever cv5 ½s92	46	59	57	59	+2
Revlon 8.45s85	123	100⅛	100	100⅛	−⅛
Reylnd 7⅞s2001	10	82⅝	82½	82½	+¼
ReyM cv4½s91	17	56¼	56	56⅛	+⅛
Rey Tob 7⅜s94	5	91½	91½	91½	−1
Reyn Tob 7s89	15	84	82⅛	84	+1⅛
RiegelT cv5s93	21	54	53½	54	
RochGE 10⅛s83	30	106⅛	105½	105⅛	−⅛
RochT cv4⅞s94	137	68½	67½	68½	+1
RockInt 8⅝s95	3	86	86	86	+1
RockInt 8.3s96	45	89⅞	85	89⅞	+4⅞
RockInt 7.3s77	28	99	98¼	99	
RockIn cv4⅞s87	68	62¼	60½	62½	+2½
RockIn cv4½s91	66	60⅝	57	59	+3
RohmH 9s85	35	104	103½	103⅝	−½
Rohr cv 5¼s86	79	62⅝	61¼	62	+1½
RyderS 11½s90	117	90	89	90	+1
RyderSys 10s94	42	80⅛	80	80⅛	+⅛
RyderS 9⅞s82	114	85⅝	84⅞	85⅝	+⅞
StJosLP 9⅞s76	25	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛	−⅛
SLSF 5s2006f	28	41	41	41	−1
StLouSF 4s97	12	47⅛	47	47	+1
StReg cv4⅞s97	49	86⅛	85½	86⅛	+2½
SanDG 10.7s82	123	106⅜	105	106⅜	+⅜
SanDGE 9.3s79	65	102½	102	102½	−1
Sander cv12s92	149	108¼	106	108	+1
Sanders cv5s92	45	42	42	42	−2
SaFeln cv6¼s98	251	88⅞	87½	87½	+⅜
SaFePip 8⅞s80	10	99½	99	99½	+⅛
SaulRlEs 8⅛s80	484	63	62	63	+½
SavnhEl 8½s75	18	100⅛	100	100	
SCM Cp 9¼s90	16	92	91½	91½	+1⅜
SCM Cp 7½s88	5	72½	72½	72½	+½
SCM cv 5½s88	34	65	64	65	−½
ScottP 8⅞s2000	20	101½	99½	99¾	+1½
ScottP 8⅞s85	15	100	99⅜	100	
SbdCsL 8.35s96	15	85	82	85	+3
Seagrm 7½s78	3	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	−½
Searle 8.70s95	3	99	99	99	+⅛
Searle 7½s80	53	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛	+1⅛
Sears R 8⅝s95	189	102⅞	101	101½	−⅞
Sears R 8⅛s76	167	102 15-32	101 9-32	101 9-32	−1 3
Sears R 7⅝s85	471	99⅛	98⅝	99	+⅜
Sears R 6⅝s93	23	85½	85	85	
Sears R 4⅝s83	58	83	81¼	81½	−1
SearRAc 8⅝s86	60	101⅝	100⅛	100½	−⅞
SearsR Ac 5s82	15	87	86	87	+1
SearRAc 4⅝s77	56	95⅞	94⅝	95⅛	+⅜
SeatrnL cv8s94	329	37	35	37	+1½
SecuPac 7.7s82	10	96⅛	93⅛	93⅛	−2⅛
ShellOil 8⅛s05	64	102	101	101	−⅝
ShellO 8½s2000	127	99⅝	98	99⅞	+2⅛
ShellO 7⅝s2002	5	89	89	89	+⅛
ShellOil 5.30s92	35	74⅞	74½	74⅞	−1⅞
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	45	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	−1¼
Shell PL 7½s99	10	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+⅛
SherW 9.5s99	5	99	99	99	+3
SherW cv6¼s95	46	101	100⅜	101	+½
Signal 8.85s94	15	90	89	90	+⅞
Sinclair 4.60s88	30	70⅝	70	70⅝	−⅞
Sinclr cv4⅜s86	21	161	158	160½	+5
Singer 8⅛s76	156	100½	99⅞	100½	+⅛
Singer 8s99	15	76⅛	74	76	+2
SkellyO 8.15s76	15	101	101	101	+⅜
Skil Cp cv5s92	18	48	43	48	+1⅛
SmithA 10⅝s95	10	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	
SmtKn 8.15s84	25	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	−⅛
Socony 4⅛s93	29	65	63⅝	64⅜	+1⅛
Socony 2⅝s76	135	97	97	97	+1
SohioBP 9⅛s99	50	102½	102	102½	+1½
SohioBP 8⅞s83	73	102⅛	100⅜	101	−½
Sol B cv4⅛s92	14	67	65	65½	+⅛
SoCenBl 10s14	122	108⅞	107½	108¼	−1¼
SoCenBl 9.2s10	101	104	103	104	+1
SoCenBl 8⅞s04	5	93½	93½	93½	−1½
SoCenBl 8¼s13	30	95¼	95¼	95¼	−⅞
SoCenBl 8.2s83	215	102⅜	101⅞	102	
SoCenBl 7⅝s07	23	87¾	86⅞	86⅞	−½
SoCenBl 6⅝s77	10	99	99	99	−½
SoesBkg 10s83	44	102½	101	102½	+1⅛
SoesBk cv4⅝97	24	57⅛	57	57⅛	+2
SoBellT 9.05s03	67	103	101½	102	+⅛
SoBellTel 8s14	75	93⅛	91¾	91¾	−⅜
SoBellT 7⅝s13	70	89¼	87⅝	87⅝	+⅛
SoBellT 7.60s08	2	88	88	88	+⅛
SoBellT 7⅝s10	34	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛	−⅞
SoBellTel 7s78	63	100½	98½	98½	−1⅛
SoBellT 6⅞s79	27	97⅛	96½	97	+⅛
So BellT 2⅝s85	32	64	43½	64	+⅛
SoCalE cv3⅝s80	101	79	78	79	+⅝
SoCalGs 10⅛s81	13	107	107	107	
SoCalG 8.85s95	11	94	92⅛	92½	
SoCnlGs 9⅛s95	2	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
SoIndRy 2⅞s94	1	28½	28½	28½	
SoNGas 9⅝s76	75	102½	102	102⅛	−⅛
SoNGas 7.70s91	6	83⅛	83	83	−1
SoNGas 6⅞s79	28	95	95	95	−1
SoNEngT 9⅝s10	73	104⅛	103¾	103½	−⅜
SoNEngT 8⅛s08	55	91½	89¾	91½	+1
SoPac 4⅝s81	14	76⅝	75⅝	76⅝	−⅛
S PacOr 4⅝s77	62	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	−⅛
SouthRy 5s94	79	63⅜	61⅛	63½	+1½
SRyCar 4⅜s88	5	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	+1⅜
SoRyMam 5s96	3	57	57	57	−⅞
SwnBIT 9.25s15	81	103⅞	103	103⅞	−⅛
SwnBIT 8⅞s07	52	100½	100	100	
SwBellT 8⅛s14	98	96⅞	94	95	−2
SwnBIT 8.20s82	67	103¼	102	102	−⅛
SwnBIT 7⅝s09	15	92	90	92	+2
SwBellT 7⅝s13	74	90	88⅛	89⅝	+¼
SwBellT 7⅝s12	10	85½	85½	85½	
SwBellT 7s78	66	101	98⅝	98¾	−1⅛
SwnBIT 6⅞s11	28	82	81½	81½	−⅛
SwBellT 6⅛s79	5	96	96	96	
SwBellT 2⅝s85	9	64	62	62	+1
Sw PS 8⅝s75	5	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	
Spiegel 5⅛s83	25	67	65½	67	+2
Spiegelinc 5s87	60	54½	54½	54½	+4⅛
Spreg cv4⅝92	143	45½	40½	45	+1
StdOilCal 7s96	61	88⅜	87	88⅜	+⅛
St O-Cal 5⅝s92	5	77½	77½	77½	−½
St O Cal 4⅝s83	34	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	
StdOind 9.7s89	1276	108⅛	99½	99⅝	−⅜
StOilInd 9.2s04	120	105½	103⅞	105	−½
Std OilInd 6s91	50	81⅛	81½	81⅛	+1⅛
Std OilInd 6s98	62	79	78	79	+1
StOilInd 4⅜s83	20	82	80⅛	81⅞	+⅛
StOOh 8⅝s2000	64	97½	94⅛	97½	−⅛
Std Packg 4s98	6	45½	43⅞	45⅛	
StPkg cv5¼s90	41	43⅛	42	43	
StPrud cv6⅝90	17	65⅛	65	65½	+1⅛
StaMutInv 9s80	81	56	53	53	
Stauff cv4⅞s91	58	132	126	132	+1
Steven cv4s90	25	68⅜	68	68	−½
Stokely cv4⅞s82	18	73	73	73	
Storer cv4⅞s86	50	72	69	72	+3
SuavSh cv5s97	58	38⅛	38	38⅛	+1
SunOil 8½s2000	2	98	98	98	+1
Sun Oil 7⅝s76	105	101⅛	100⅝	100⅝	−⅛
Sundst cv5s93	19	59	58	59	
SunsM cv6½s89	58	100	99	99	−1
SutroMtg 6⅛s82	26	63	62	63	+1
Sybron 9⅝s85	50	102	102	102	+⅜
Sybron cv4⅞s87	44	70	69	69	−⅛
Talcott 9⅝s76	11	96	95⅝	95⅞	−⅛
Talcott 5⅛s79	14	70	68	70	
Talcott 5⅛s80	6	63	63	63	+3
Talcott 5s79	5	75	74⅞	75	
TalcottN cv6s94	113	35⅛	34¼	34⅛	+⅜
Tandy 10s94	83	92	88½	92	+3
Tappn cv5¼s94	73	51	49½	49½	−½
Tektrnx 8⅞s83	30	99½	99	99⅛	
Teledy 10s04	565	82¼	79⅞	81½	+1⅜
Teledy 7⅝s94	73	75⅛	75	75⅛	+5⅛
Teledy 7s99	57	60½	58⅛	60½	+2⅛
Teledy 6⅛s92	1	57	57	57	
Teledy cv3¼s92	305	50	47½	50	+3⅛
Telex Cp 9s96	106	45⅛	44½	45	−⅛
TenncoCp 9⅝s78	53	102⅝	101⅝	102⅝	+⅜
TenncoCp 8⅝s75	202	100⅛	100½	100⅛	
TenncoCp 7s93	167	79	76⅛	76⅛	−⅞
TenCp cv6¼s92	165	90	88⅝	90	+1⅛
TenInc 9⅝2000	35	102⅝	102	102	−½
Tenncolnc 9s94	88	97⅝	95⅝	97⅝	+⅝
Tenncolnc 6s78	102	93	91	93	+2
TVA 9⅛s95	48	108¼	107⅛	107⅛	−½
TVA 8.10s79	132	104⅛	103	104⅛	+⅛
TVA 8.05s99	183	98	96⅛	97	−⅛
TVA 8.05s99r	32	98⅛	97⅜	97⅜	
TVA 7⅝s96C	25	93⅞	92⅝	93⅞	−½
TVA 7.70s98	5	93	93	93	−⅛
TVA 7.40s97D	34	90½	90	90	+⅛
TVA 7.40s97Dr	10	90	90	90	
TVA 7.35s97B	78	90	88⅛	88⅛	−1⅜
TVA 7.35s97Br	35	90	89⅛	89⅛	
TVA 7 35s97C	123	90	88½	89	
TVA 7.35s98B	60	90	88½	89⅛	+⅛
TVA 7.35s97Cr	5	89	88⅛	88⅛	
TVA 7⅛s76	75	101⅛	100½	100⅝	+⅝
TVA 7.35s98Br	1	88	88	88	
TVA 7.35s98A	188	89	89	89	−⅛
TVA 7.35s98Ar	25	89⅛	88⅜	88⅜	
TVA 7⅛s76r	7	101	100⅛	100⅛	
TVA 7s97	51	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+½
Ter ASL 2⅝s85	5	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+½
Tesoro cv5⅛s89	302	107½	104	105⅛	−⅛
Texaco 8⅞s05	71	102⅞	102	102⅞	−⅛
Texaco 7⅝s2001	88	94	92½	92	+⅛
Texaco 5⅝s97	100	80	75⅞	77⅛	+⅛
TexasCo 3⅛s83	50	76	75	76	+1⅛
TexGsTr 8⅜s84	97	99½	99⅛	99⅛	+1½
Texlnd 7⅜s92	25	66⅛	66½	66⅛	−1⅛
Tex Pac 5s2000	2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+2⅛
Texfl cv4⅝96	37	38⅛	38	38	+2
Textron 5⅝s92	3	70	70	70	+3
ThomPd 4⅝s82	1	67	67	67	
TideM cv5⅛s91	10	124	124	124	+2
ToledoEd 10s82	10	106⅛	105⅛	106⅛	−⅛
ToledoE 9s2000	3	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
ToledoE 7½s02	20	78½	78½	78½	+⅜
Trane cv4s92	15	57	57	57	
TWA 11s86	85	92½	91⅛	91⅝	−1⅛
TWA 10s85	54	89⅝	89	89⅛	−1⅛
TWA 6½s78f	391	68⅞	66	67⅛	−1⅛
TWA cv5s94	351	35	33	33½	−1½
TWA cv4s92	543	28⅝	26	28⅛	−⅛
TranFin 10s77	22	104	104	104	
TranFin 7⅝s91	17	79	78	79	−⅛
Travler 8.70s95	10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+⅛
TriSoMtg 7⅝80	89	42	41⅛	41⅛	+1⅛
TriSoMt cv7s92	1	33	33	33	−1
TRW 9⅝s2000	73	102⅝	101	102⅛	+1⅛
TRW 9s85	30	102⅛	101⅛	101½	+1
TucsnG 8⅛s01	8	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+2⅛
TylerCp cv5s93	63	72½	70⅛	72	+⅛
UGI Cp 8⅝s75	14	100	100	100	
UnBk 7.35s01	23	71	70	70	−½
UnCarb 8⅛s05	161	101	99⅝	109	−½
UnCarb 5.30s97	110	74¼	73	73⅛	−⅛
UnCorp cv7s89	5	80	80	80	−⅛
UnCorp cv6s88	1	69	69	69	
UnElec 10⅛s05	48	104½	104	104½	+⅛
UnElMo 2⅞s80	3	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
UnElMo 2⅞s75	3	98 21-32	98 21-32	98 21-32	+1 1-
Un OCal 8⅝s85	162	102	101⅞	101⅞	
UnOCal 8⅝s82	318	102⅛	101½	101⅞	−⅞
Un OCal 8¼s76	434	101½	101⅛	101⅛	+⅛
Un OCal 6⅝s98	16	80⅛	79⅛	80⅛	+⅞
UnOCal 4⅞s86	5	72½	72½	72½	+1
UPacCp 8.6s83	40	104⅛	102⅞	104⅛	+⅛
UPacC cv4⅞99	25	129	127	129	−4
Un Pac 8⅝s85	43	103⅞	100⅞	103	
Un Pac 7.20s76	36	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	+⅛
Uniroy cv5½s96	121	57⅝	57	57⅝	+½
UnAirL cv5s91	97	61⅛	60	61⅛	+⅛
U AirL cv4¼s92	79	49	47⅛	49	+1
UnBrnd 9⅞s98	117	57⅛	56½	57½	+1⅛
Un Brnd 6⅞s88	56	47½	46	46	−1⅛
U Bran cv5⅞s94	162	37⅛	36	37⅛	+1⅛
UnGas Cp 5s80	10	87½	87½	87½	
UnGasC 4⅝s82	15	80	80	80	
UnGasP 10⅝90	15	97	96⅛	97	+3
UnGasP 8⅞s89	20	81½	81½	81½	−1⅛
UnGasP 5⅛s77	5	94	94	94	
UnGasP 5⅝s78	34	91	90⅛	91	+⅛
UnGasP 5s78	2	89¼	89¼	89¼	
U Nuclr cv5s88	55	70½	67⅛	70	
US Hm cv5¼s96	66	47¼	46	47	+1
US Ind 7⅝s97	56	63½	63	63	−½
US Lease 7.65s	6	98	98	98	−¼
US Rlt cv5⅝s89	3	43	43	43	+1
US Steel 7⅝s01	21	93½	91	91	−1
US Steel 4⅝s86	227	64⅞	63⅜	64⅜	+⅛
US Steel 4½s86	19	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+1
US Steel 4s83	10	78	77½	77½	−⅛
UnTec 9⅝s2000	7	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	−2⅛
UnTech 9s85	120	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛	−⅛
UnTec cv5⅝s91	854	93	85⅛	91	+5½
UnTec cv4⅝s92	819	82⅛	75	80⅛	+5
UnTele 14s2000	10	104	104	104	+1½
UnTelCh 7.6s02	8	75	75	75	+3⅜
UnHUtl cv5s93	20	65	64⅛	64½	+3½
Upjohn 8⅛s85	124	101⅞	100½	100⅞	−⅛
UtahPL 10⅛s89	10	109	109	109	
UV Ind cv5⅝s93	73	67⅛	66½	67	
UV Ind 5⅝s95	7	53	51⅛	51⅞	+⅛
Vendo cv4⅛s80	5	78	78	78	
VerYNuc 9⅝s98	41	98	94⅛	98	+4
VerYNuc 8⅛s98	24	90	88⅛	90	
VaElP cv3⅝s86	73	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
VaElPw 3s78	5	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+1
Va Sw 5s2003	10	50½	50½	50½	
VirgRy Inc6s08	42	59½	58	59½	−1
Virg Ry 3s95	1	54½	54½	54½	
Wabash 7⅝s77	17	100	99½	100	+⅛
Wag El 6⅞s86	16	70	70	70	+1
WalMt cv6⅜s95	112	116½	110	116½	+16½
Walgrn cv3⅝s91	25	66	64⅛	66	+⅛
WallM cv6⅝s91	3	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
WarnL 8.30s85	30	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛	+⅛
Wash G 8⅝s75	21	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	−⅛
WeanU cv5¼s93	49	53	51½	51½	−2⅛
Wean 5⅛s93n	205	54½	51½	50½	+⅛
vlWShr 4s2361f	9	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
vlWShr 4s2361r	7	11¾	10⅛	11⅛	
WnArL cv5¼s93	84	73⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wn Elec 7½s96	1	90	90	90	
Wn Pac 5s84f	2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+⅛
SU Cp 10⅝s97	312	79	77	77⅝	−⅛
UU Cp cv5⅛s97	111	42½	41⅛	42	−⅛
WnUnT 8.45s96	77	71½	70	71	+8
WnUnT 8.10s98	98	68⅛	65⅛	68⅛	+3⅛
WnUnT 7.90s97	10	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛	+1⅛
WnUnTel 6⅝s89	39	60⅛	58⅛	60	+1⅛
WnUnTel 5⅝s87	3	53	53	53	+⅛
WnUn Tel 5s92	120	45⅛	43⅛	45⅛	−⅛
WestgCr 8⅜s91	7	80	78⅛	78½	
WestgCr 7.4s97	15	74	74	74	+3⅜
WestgCr 7.2s78	30	95	94	94	−½
WestgEl 8⅝s95	307	94	92⅛	94	+⅛
WestgEl 5⅝s92	23	70	70	70	+2⅛
Weyrh 8⅝s2000	159	101	98⅛	98⅛	−1⅛
Weyrhsr 8⅝s76	45	102⅛	101⅞	102	+1⅛
Weyrhsr 8s85	248	100⅞	100	100⅛	+⅛
Weyerh 7.65s94	5	92½	92½	92½	
Weyerh 5.20s91	12	77¼	74⅛	77¼	+1⅛
WhitCn cv5½s92	430	92½	87⅛	92½	+5⅛
WhiteMot 7⅛s93	114	69	65	69	+2
WhitM cv5⅝s93	10	52⅛	52⅛	52½	−2½
Whittkr 10s88	35	77	75	77	+2⅛
Whittkr cv4⅞s88	6	43⅛	43	43⅛	+1⅛
Wickes cv5s99	79	85½	83⅛	85½	+2
Wickes cv5⅛s94	50	51	50⅛	51	+⅛
WillRs cv5⅝s89	177	74½	72⅛	74⅛	−½
WlRs cv4⅛s92	55	67⅛	66	67⅛	+⅛
WmsCos 11s81	361	102⅞	102	102⅛	
WmsCos 10⅝s83	144	103½	102⅛	103⅛	−⅛
WiscTel 8s14	2	93	93	93	+3
WiscTel 7¼s07	5	83	83	83	+1
Witco cv4½s93	3	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+⅛
Woolwrth 9s99	164	91½	90	91⅛	
Woolwth 7⅝s96	82	77½	75	75	−1
Womet cv5⅝s99	25	75⅛	73	75	+2⅛
Wyly cv7¼s95	232	36	35	36	
Xerox 8⅝s99	5	98	98	98	
Xerox 8.2s82	104	102⅞	101½	102	−⅛
Xerox cv6s95	918	104⅛	101	101½	−3
YngSh 10⅝s2000	13	100	95	100	
Zapata cv4⅝s88	43	69	66½	69	
Zapat cv4⅞s88B	159	68⅛	67½	68	
Zapat cv4⅞s88C	84	69⅛	67	68½	
Zayre Cp 8s96	30	60⅞	59½	60⅞	+1⅞
Zayre cv5⅛s94	105	45½	44	45⅛	+1½
Zurn cv5⅝s94	24	63⅛	63	63⅛	+⅛

Foreign Bonds

Austral 5⅛s81	2	88	88	88	
Australia 5s78	2	97	97	97	
Brazil 8⅛s87	10	87	87	87	+1
Canada 2⅝s75	7	98⅛	98½	98½	
Chile 3s93f	4	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	
Cuba 4⅛s77f	46	22	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
Eurofima 9s82	85	101	100	101	+⅜
EuropC 8⅞s79	118	101⅛	100	100⅛	−⅛
EurpCS 8⅝s83	15	97½	96½	96½	−2
Germany 5s80	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
ItalPUt 3s77	2	97	97	97	+2
ItalPep 3s77	2	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+1½
JapanDv 8⅛s80	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+⅜
vjKreu 5s59xf	10	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
Mexico 10s80	63	102⅛	101½	101⅛	−⅛
Mexico 6⅝s81	5	88½	88½	88½	+½
Milan 5⅛s78	5	96	96	96	−1½
Nippn TT 6s76	1	97	97	97	−1½
Nova Scot 9⅞6	3	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+⅝
Oslo 6⅝s76	2	99⅝	99½	99⅝	+2½
Poland 8s50xf	2	39	39	39	−½
Silesa 4⅛s 58xf	7	36	35	36	+6

Insurance Stocks

ty Ins .15	2	4¼	4½	
krInsFla .28		4	4⅛	
LfFla .20b	22	8	8½	
Capitol .10e		1⅛	2	
omwlth Fin	1	3⅛	4⅛	
IdelLte .08	1	4½	5¼	
ndraLfe .16	13	6	7	+¼
uarnty Finl	3	3	3⅛	
eritgeLt .32	29	10½	10¾	
comLif .30e	1	9⅛	10½	
IGrp .24	99	59¾	60½	−1
ltfRein .14	6	41⅛	42¼	+¼
ivslLfe .10e		3⅛	4½	
atlFinl .42	11	7⅛	7¾	
Pioneer Cp s		2⅛	3	
einsur .60	38	17¼	17¾	−½
eserve Cp	1273	2⅝	3⅛	+⅛
tatesLf .10e	7	11¾	12¼	
ndrwritr .40	24	8½	9¼	+¼
cMadis .05e	1	2⅛	2⅜	
Corp .58	25	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
trsSecLf .30	5	4½	5	
l NatCp s	4	2⅛	3⅛	
StdA .48	13	3½	4	
StdB .40	1	3½	4	
VsntSlate .60	267	11⅛	12⅞	+⅛
CastIty .20c		2⅛	3⅛	
ennial Cp	28	4	4½	
seNatlLf .90e		10½	11½	
spk Lf A .24	20	4	4½	
spk Lf B .24	30	3⅞	4⅛	
bb Corp 1.40	157	39	39½	+⅜
stStaCp .27	31	4⅛	4⅞	−⅛
ege Univ	23	7¼	7¾	+⅛
Lf&Ac .24		7⅛	8	
mbla Natl		2¾	3½	
blnsAm .60	338	10¾	11	
n Gen Ins .88	205	42⅞	43⅛	+⅛
fmLife .72	290	14½	15	
onSlate Lfe		3⅞	4⅛	
erionIns .40		26	28	
m&Frst 1.40a	354	26⅞	27¼	+⅜
mFor pf2.40	2	86	90	+2
ham Life .80		23½	25	
Corp .56	53	21	22	+½
lcrado Genl		1	1½	
pFirMar .20e		2⅞	3⅛	
pireGen	1	1⅞	2¼	
mvrCas .80a		17	18½	
lt Gen Cp .40	5	9¾	10¼	
ltLifeIowa .50	6	11¾	12¼	+⅛
elsior NY .68		7½	9½	
m Home Life		4½	5½	
mNewWL .16	14	43	45	+1½
mersGrp 1	141	59½	60½	+1
elCp Va	22	1¾	2	+⅛
elUnLfe .85e	14	21¼	21¾	
lSecGrp .32	1	4⅛	4⅝	
AmFin .28	4	7½	8½	+¼
ColonyLe .32	3	8	8½	
Executive Cp		3½	4¼	
FederLf .32a	1	6	6⅞	
l United Inc		¾	1	
tune Nat s		4	5	
ndationFinl s		⅞	1⅛	+⅛
nderFinl .85e	12	2	2⅛	
nklln Life .84	145	20⅞	20⅞	
Reinsur .40	174	176	180	
Washgln Cp	23	3⅛	3½	
manins .33e		7	8	
baLfeAcc .20	7	10⅞	11⅞	
Emplns .28p	50	21⅛	21⅞	−⅛
rtEmplyIn wt	7	7¾	8¼	
rtEmpLfe .24	25	25⅛	26⅛	
Equity Finl		6	7½	
uthnCp .52	30	13⅛	13⅞	
ranty Nat		3½	4	
nlton Intl	35	2	2¼	
overIns .50	20	7⅛	8	+⅛
tfSlmBlr 1.88	3	33⅛	34⅛	+⅛
ne Benef 1	15	18½	19½	
epLibty Lfe		⅞	1⅛	
epLfeAcc .56	40	9½	9⅞	+⅛
anaGrp .50		8⅛	9⅛	
rcntl Finl	5	2⅞	3⅛	
rflncl .23	5	4⅛	4⅞	
LfeHolding s	4	2⅛	3⅛	
rstateCp .20	23	4⅝	5	
stGrnty Lfe		14⅛	15½	
InvHeritKy .12e		8¼	9	
InvstIns Am		1⅜	2¼	
JeffrsnNatLf .28	282	10½	10⅝	+⅛
KansCityLfo 1.20	17	27½	28½	+1
KemperCorp .80	37	14½	15⅛	
KyCentLfe .20	27	6⅛	6⅛	
LamarLfe .48		13	14	
LibrtyNatLfe .60	122	27½	28	+⅛
Life AmBnst	7	1⅜	2⅛	
Life Ins Ga .68	4	16⅛	16⅞	
Lfe Invinc .08	10	5	5¾	
Lifesura ncaCp	24	3	3½	+⅛
LinclncLt .40a		7⅛	8¼	
La Sou Lfe		2⅛	2⅝	
LoyalAm Lfeins		6½	7½	
Manch Lfe Cas s	12	1⅜	1⅞	
MassGen Lfe	53	4⅛	4⅝	
McMillen Cp .32		5⅝	6¼	
MercuryGen .40	2	9	9⅛	
MidwstNat Ohio		6⅛	7¼	
MidwstUnLf .40e	2	10¼	10⅝	
MinnTileFinl .42		7½	8½	
ModrnAmLfe .14	274	2⅝	3¼	
ModrnSecL .10		1⅛	1½	
Monarch Cap .76	89	10¼	10½	+⅛
MonumentCp .48	16	9¾	10¼	
MotClAmIns .14		2⅝	3½	
Mut Sav Lfe .40a	236	8	8⅝	
NN Corp 1.20	65	14	14⅛	+¼
NatLifeFla .85e	1	2⅞	3¼	
NatOldLle .26	115	3⅛	3⅛	+¼
NatReservLf .50a		9½	10½	
NatSecurins s		4	4½	
NatWestn Lf	14	3	3¼	
Nationwide A .25	47	7⅛	7½	
NationwdLf .60		25⅛	26⅛	
North Cent	1	4	5	
Nareast Hart .88		10½	12	
NorNatLte .05e		2⅛	3	
NowstNatLfe .55	155	[illegible]	20⅛	+⅞
Occident Lf .62e		3⅛	3⅛	
Oh Casualty 1.32	35	40	40½	
OldRepInt .70a	18	30¼	31	+¼
PacStd Lfe	16	1⅜	1⅝	−⅛
PeerlessIns .50	2	7⅛	8	
Penn Lfe	67	1	1⅛	
Phila Life .50r	56	14⅛	14⅞	+¼
Pidmtman .14	3	3¾	4½	+⅛
PreferdRisk .20e	13	7¾	8½	
Pres Life		1⅞	2⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .60	5	11½	11⅝	
ProvLfeND .25a	35	15⅞	16⅜	
Prov Lfe Acc .68	98	30½	32	+½
Reliable Life .80		13	14	
Repub Nat Life	50	3⅞	4⅛	
Safeco Cp 1	146	35⅝	35⅞	+1¼
StPaulCos .72	592	29⅛	29⅝	+⅞
SecurAmLfe .25r	14	6⅛	6⅞	
SecurConn Lfe	2	4¼	5	
SecurLfeAcc .40	12	7	7½	
SecurLfeGa s	2	9	10	+¼
So Caro Ins .40	3	7⅜	8½	
SouUnAla .10e	1	3⅛	4½	
SouthlandFin .30	25	10⅝	11⅛	
SouthlandFin .30	25	10⅝	11⅛	
Sowsn Le .92	150	27⅞	28⅛	
SovereignCp .05e	250	3⅝	4	+⅛
StdLifeIndna .25	2	8	8½	
StdSec Lfe		6	6½	
Statesm Grp .25e	28	4⅝	5⅛	+¼
Surety Finl .07		1⅞	2¼	
ThomJeffLf .10e		3	4	
TimeHolding .50		9	10	
TransprtLfe .12e	49	3⅝		
Unicoa	1	18½	19¼	
UnitAmer Lfe		2½	3⅛	
UnitFireCas .95e	5	15¾	16¼	−⅛
UnitFireIns .50		5⅝	5⅞	
Unit Guaranty	177	9	9⅞	+⅛
UnitLbrtyLf .25e		5	5⅝	
UnitSav Lfe		2⅛	3	
UnitSvcLife .40	61	7½	7⅞	
Variable Annul	1	7⅛	8⅛	
Vico Corp	22	2⅝	2⅞	
WestnCasSur .68	14	14⅜	15⅛	+⅛
WestnStaLfe .25a		8⅛	9	
Windsor Lfe	1	1⅜	2⅛	
WrldSvcLfe .20e	7	5	5⅝	
Zenith Nat Ins		1⅝	2⅛	
Zenith United		1⅜	2⅛	

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld.
Jun. 26, 1975	5.74	4.32	4.39
Jun. 30	5.70	4.84	5.01
July 1	5.79	5.09	5.17
July 3	5.73	5.13	5.21
July 10	5.76	5.12	5.20
Juyl 17	5.64	5.00	5.09
July 24	5.72	5.14	5.22
July 29	5.67	5.23	5.33
July 31	5.72	5.28	5.38
Aug. 7	5.66	5.34	5.45
Aug. 14	5.66	5.34	5.46
Aug. 21	5.67	5.41	5.53
Aug. 26	5.68	5.44	5.57
Aug. 28	5.69	5.49	5.62
Sep. 4	5.71	5.53	5.67
Sep. 11	5.71	5.55	5.70
Sep. 18	5.70	5.60	5.76
Sep. 23	5.82	5.62	5.78
Sep. 25	5.84	5.68	5.82
Oct. 2	5.80	5.72	5.89
Oct. 9	5.89	5.73	5.91
Oct. 16	5.91	5.75	5.94
Oct. 21	5.94	5.72	5.91
Oct. 23	5.96	5.80	6.00
Oct. 30	5.97	5.81	6.02
Nov. 6	6.02	5.80	6.01
Nov. 13	6.03	5.85	6.07
Nov. 18	6.02	5.84	6.07
Nov. 20	6.05	5.89	6.12
Nov. 28	6.05	5.89	6.13
Dec. 4	6.06	5.94	6.19
Dec. 11	6.08	5.90	6.15
Dec. 16	6.02	5.84	6.09
Dec. 18	6.03	5.91	6.17
Jan. 13, 1976	6.06	5.88	6.15
Jan. 31	6.07	5.97	6.35
Feb. 10	6.09	5.91	6.19
Mar. 9	6.10	5.92	6.21
Apr 6	6.10	5.92	6.23
May 4	6.10	5.94	6.27
Jun. 1	6.11	6.01	6.37

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	45½	45¾
Baystate Corporation	25½	26½
Cleveland Trust Cp.	39½	40½
Detroit Bank Corporation.	42	43
Fidelcor Inc.	24¼	25¼
First Md. Bncp.	23½	24½
First Nat. Cinn.	23¾	24½
Girard Corporation	37¼	38½
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	56½	57¼
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil	20½	21½
Lincoln First Banks	21	22
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	49¼	50
Nat. City Corporation	28	28¾
New England Merch. Boston	15½	16
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	27	27½
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	28¼	29
Prov. Nat. Corporation	20	20¾
Secur. Pac. Corporation	20½	20½
Shawmut Ass. Boston	31½	32
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	25¼	26¼
U.S. Trust New York	23	24
Unit. Va. Bankshares	18¼	18¾
Virginia Nat. Bnksh.	17¼	18¼

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account DM Basis

S. Africa 8¾-82	89	90½
Australia 8-86	100½	102
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	85	87
Cavado 7-80	80	82
Centrest 8½-85	102	103½
CCA 6⅝-80	99½	101
CCA 7-84	98½	100
CCA 8-88	99	100½
CECA 5⅝-86	90½	92
CFE 6½-85	81	82½
CFE 7½-78	101	102¼
CFE 5½-79	101	102½
Communautés Urb 8-86.	99	100½
Crédit Nat. 8-86	100	101½
CUF 6¾-77	91	93
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	99½	101
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¾-86	96½	98
Escom 7-78	98½	100½
Escom 8½-85	92	94
Escom 9½-80	103½	105½
Fomento 5½-78	90	92
Greater 5¾-84	81	82½
Imatran 6-78	95½	97
Manitoba 7-89	85½	87
Manitoba 9-82	104	106
Nancy 8-85	102½	104
Norges Kommun. 7¾-88	99	Bid
North Scot. 8-84	97	98½
Redernes 6-80	100	101½
Reed 6⅝-83	92	93½
Sacor 4 6¾-77	91	93
S.D.R. 8-86	99	100½
SNCF 7½-86	98	99½
Watney 7-84	86	88
A.C.C. 10-79	102	104
Apel 9½-85	102¼	103½
Bass 7-91	68	70
Cop. City 10-79	103½	104½
Cop. Tel 9½-85	101½	102½
G.I.S. 9⅝-82	101½	102½
Iceland 8¾-83	—	—
Iceland 10-84	103¼	104½
Imatran 9⅝-85	100¼	101¼
St. Oil Ind 8-88	91¾	92¾
Brian 8⅞-89	78	80
Pechiney 8⅝-89	94	95
Cofiroute 9-89	99¼	100½
Oslo 8¾-92	95½	96½
Oslo 10-81 (FL)	103¼	104¼
Ireland 9¾-83 (BF)	99¾	100¾
S.D.R. 9-87	101¾	102¾

Deutsche Marks

(Average price)

Australia 7-72/87	91.50
Copenhagen 6¾-87	74.25
Courtaulds 7¾-87	84.10
Courtaulds 6½-87	72.75
Daimler 8-85	101.75
Elec. Council 7¾-86	83.50
ESCOM 6¾-87	71.75
Eurofima 6¾-87	86
ZIB 7¾-83	97.30
Finland 7-82	84.75
Hammersley 6¾-87	74.50
IAD 6⅝-87	81.75
ICI 6½-82	72.75
KHD 6⅝-87	83
KLM 8½-85	99.50
New Zealand 7-87	92.25

Ontario Hydro 6¼-87		87
Ontario Hydro 7½-88		97.85
Philip Morris 6¾-87		89.00
Quebec 6½-87		86
Quebec Hydro 6½-87		87.00
Saab 7¾-88		92.05
Tenneco 7¼-88		85.75
Worldbank 6½-83		92.25
Worldbank 6¾-87		87.75

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	80	82
CECA 8-85	97½	99
E N E L 7¾-88	82	84
Eurofima 7¾-81	97	99
Interfrigo 7½-86	88	90

* For trading in DM.

French Francs

Air Liquide 8½-81	92	93½
BASF 7½-87	82	83½
CNT 7½-84	87½	89
EIB 7¾-81	90	91½
Gervais 8-87	71	73
New Zeal. 7¼-87	78	80½
Oslo 7¼-87	79	80½
Petrol BP 7-80	91	92½
Quebec 7½-87	81½	83
Renault 7¼-87	79	80½
Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87	80½	82
Roussel 7-79	94	95½
Ug Kuhlmann 8-78	95½	97
World Bank 7¼-87	79½	81

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	106	107
AMRO 9½-79	107	108
Arbed 6¼-80	94	95
BP 6-79	96	97
Cons Foods 6½-80	96½	97½
Eurofima 8¾-79	96	97
EIB 9½-79	106	107
Govett 6½-79	96¼	97¼
Holl Inns 6½-79	94½	95½
KLM 6-79	95½	96½
Ned Gas Un 9¾-79	107½	108½
New Zealand 6¼-79	98¾	99¾
Philips 6-79	96½	97½
Sperry 6½-79	98½	Bid
St. Brands 6½-79	97	98

Kredietbux Indices

	5-6-75	19-6-75
U.A.	91.3	92.7
D.M.	97.1	98
ECU	29.9	90.6
F.F.	92.9	92.9
F. Lux.	87.8	87.7

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	79	81
EIB 7-86	86	88
Burmah 7-86	62	64
Cons. Eur. 7-87	79	81
Denmark 6¾-87	75	77
Gr. Met. Hot. 6¾-87	43	50
Finland 7-87	77	79
IHE 6½-87	61	63
Oslo 6¾-87	77	79
Reed 6¾-87	60	62
Slater 7¾-87	65	67

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended June 20, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
South Co.	1,466,300	13½	12¼	13¼	+⅞
Gulf Oil	1,024,800	23½	22¼	22½	—
Polaroid	1,065,300	35¼	31¼	34¼	+3
Sony Corp	873,100	12⅞	11⅞	12¼	+⅜
Texaco Inc.	769,900	27¼	26	27¼	+1¼
Occiden Pet	747,100	18½	17¼	18⅛	—
Searle Gd	717,000	19⅞	18¼	19¼	−⅛
AmTel&Tel	716,400	50¾	48¾	50½	+1¾
Gen Motors	624,100	45⅞	42	45¼	+1½
Duke Pow	622,800	17	14⅞	16⅞	+1¼
Gulf Re..re	522,600	23⅛	19	21⅞	+1⅛
Va ElPow	510,500	13⅛	12	13⅛	+1⅛
Am El Pow	502,600	20⅞	19⅞	20½	+⅞
Xerox Cp	484,900	69	65⅜	67⅞	−⅞
Unit Tech	488,600	58	54⅞	58¼	+4¼
Norart Util	457,600	10	10	9⅞	+⅛
Flapowlt	453,200	26⅞	23⅞	25⅞	+2⅛
Benguet B	451,900	3	2½	2⅞	+⅛
East Kodak	443,900	105⅞	98⅞	103⅞	+3⅞
Exxon Cp	412,500	92⅞	88¼	91	−⅛

Issues traded: 2,027.

Advances: 1,234; declines: 538; unchanged: 238.

New highs: 308; new lows: 11.

Volume

Last week	99,410,130 shares
Week ago	92,238,760 shares
Year ago	54,164,170 shares
1975	2,530,084,320 shares
1974	1,646,548,625 shares
1973	1,876,577,502 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended June 20, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
SyntexCorp.	295,200	40¼	38	39⅞	−⅛
HoustOil M	212,900	27¾	25⅞	26½	−⅞
Newprk Res	175,700	4½	3⅞	3⅞	—
Harlzmt Cp	118,900	14⅝	12⅞	14⅝	+1⅜
Solitron	118,800	3¾	2⅞	3½	+1¼
McCull Oil	115,000	5⅞	5⅛	5¼	−⅛
Holly Corp	109,300	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+⅛
Patrick Pet	108,900	11⅞	10	10⅞	−⅞
Pyl Dia Oil	106,100	21¼	18⅞	20⅛	−⅛
Valley Ind	104,600	20¼	17⅞	17⅞	−1

Volume: 10,957,285 shares.

Year to date: 291,696,915 shares.

Issues traded in: 1,214.

Advances: 503; declines: 425; unchanged: 286.

New highs: 133; new lows: 9.

Market Averages

Week Ended June 20, 1975

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Industr.	864.87	818.99	855.44	+30.97
20 Transp.	169.03	162.65	166.75	− 0.78
15 Utils.	86.19	81.77	86.14	+ 4.24
65 Comb.	264.84	261.31	261.35	+ 7.57
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	93.75	89.60	92.61	+2.08

U.K. Student Caught In Theft of Lab Dog

LONDON, June 22 (Reuters). —Britain's beagle bandits have stolen a third dog from the Imperial Chemical Industries laboratories. But the beagle was later recovered and a 21-year-old student was charged with the theft.

Thieves stole two dogs earlier from ICI's laboratories in Cheshire, where the animals are used in tobacco-smoking tests. Cheshire police said laboratory alarms led to the student's capture. A group of animal lovers claimed responsibility for the theft of the first two dogs, which have not been recovered.

All These Notes Have Been Placed This Announcement Appears For The Record Only
هذه النشرة للإعلام فقط إذ تم تصريف هذه السندات

May 1975
جمادالأول ١٣٩٥
مايو ١٩٧٥

Private Placement

SAUDI RIYALS 27.000.000
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL HOTELS LIMITED
٢٧،٠٠٠،٠٠٠ ريال سعودي
شركة الفنادق الأسترالية المحدودة

8¾ % 1980 Guaranteed Bearer Notes
سندات مضمونة لحاملها بعمولة ٨¾٪ استحقاق ١٩٨٠

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بنك الرياض المحدود

Byblos Bank S.A.L.
بنك بيبلوس ش.م.ل.

National Commercial Bank
البنك الأهلي التجاري السعودي

Agent
Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.
وكيل الدفع
المؤسسة المالية العربية ش.م.ل.

June 11, 1975

We are pleased to announce that

RAUSCHER PIERCE SECURITIES CORPORATION
(Dallas, Texas)
and
THE ROBINSON-HUMPHREY COMPANY, INC.
(Atlanta, Georgia)
have become stockholders,
and
JAMES L. BAYLESS
President of Rauscher Pierce Securities Corporation
has been elected a Director,
of
CORONADO GROUP LIMITED
(Bermuda)
International Merchant Bankers

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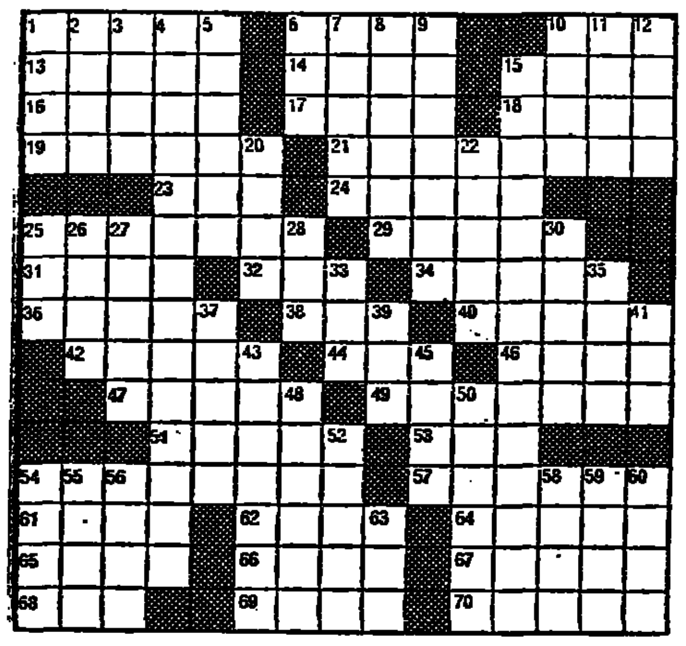
What's art in America? Read
Emily Genauer
in the
International Herald Tribune
Ask for it every day. Everywhere you go.

ACROSS

1 Stone units
6 "Pease porridge in —— . . ."
10 Kind of pick or skate
13 Royal headwear
14 Glacial trough
15 Kind of road or call
16 Mass. town
17 Church part
18 Peregrinate
19 Did a dealer's job
21 Parts of seaplanes
23 Hebrew measure
24 Town of Austria
25 Carrier
29 Certain Slavs
31 Paris suburb
32 Floor covering
34 Mekong or Mississippi
36 Jack's victim
38 —— diem
40 Be of use
42 Indonesian cape
44 Sarcastic remark
46 Recurring best-seller subject
47 Fragment
49 External
51 Bakery workers
53 Farrow
54 Word for a custom-made sweater
57 Begin a trip
61 Cassini
62 Notion
64 Junipero ——
65 Hors d'oeuvre spread
66 Tissue layer
67 Kind of area or renewal
68 Draft org.
69 French river
70 Attention-getting sounds

DOWN

1 Sapphire feature
2 Mineral suffix
3 Relatives of oohs
4 Roebling masterpiece
5 Sickly-looking
6 Nabokov work
7 Family member, informally
8 Bean and Welles
9 Followed a general course
10 Decimal number
11 Family
12 "Desire under the ——"
15 What 4 Down crosses, perhaps
20 Kind of poker
22 Noxious weeds
25 Outfit
26 Fire-sale tag phrase
27 Newton or Stern
28 Dog sound
30 Narrow groove
33 Crossed out
35 Assert
37 Pickup
39 Brazilian port
41 Airport board abbr.
43 Agreeable quality
45 —— up (botches)
48 Wedding members
50 Monopolizes
52 Stone pillar
54 Short trips
55 Word of rue
56 Goalies' domains
58 Eyes
59 Greek-letter org.
60 Bleacherites
63 Swiss river



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Rain
ANKARA	30	86	Fair
ATHENS	26	79	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Cloudy
BELGRADE	25	77	Cloudy
BERLIN	29	84	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	17	63	Rain
BUDAPEST	28	82	Cloudy
CAIRO	34	93	Fair
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	25	77	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	28	78	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	64	Fair
EDINBURGH	13	55	Fair
FLORENCE	27	81	Fair
FRANKFURT	23	73	Cloudy
GENEVA	20	68	Fair
HELSINKI	22	72	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	22	72	Showers
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy
LISBON	19	66	Overcast
LONDON	19	66	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy
MADRID	27	81	Cloudy
MILAN	27	81	Cloudy
MONTREAL	22	72	Cloudy
MOSCOW	27	81	Cloudy
MUNICH	20	68	Cloudy
NEW YORK	23	73	Fair
NICE	19	66	Rain
OSLO	22	72	Fair
PARIS	17	63	Rain
PRAGUE	26	79	Cloudy
ROME	24	75	Variable
SOFIA	23	73	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	21	70	Fair
TEHRAN	23	73	Fair
TEL AVIV	27	81	Fair
TUNIS	31	88	Fair
VENICE	26	79	Fair
VIENNA	26	79	Cloudy
WARSAW	31	88	Variable
WASHINGTON	27	81	Fair
ZURICH	21	70	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices June 20, 1975

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	4.41	4.50
Adm Grt	3.67	4.02
Adm Inc	3.35	3.67
Adm Ins	7.03	7.70
Advisrs	3.37	3.68
Aetna F	6.89	7.53
Aetna Shr	11.71	12.80
Afuture F	7.87	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.40	
Allstate	9.77	10.51
Alpha	10.22	N.L.
Am Birth	10.39	11.42
Am Eqity	4.49	4.92
Amer Express:		
Capit	6.02	6.58
Incme	7.90	8.63
Stock	6.58	7.19
American Funds:		
Amcp	4.7	5.23
A Mutl	8.18	8.94
Bond F	14.02	15.32
Grwth	4.27	4.67
Incom	13.30	14.54
ICA	12.36	13.51
N Pers	15.38	16.81
Wa Mut	11.59	12.67
Am Grth	4.56	4.98
Am Insin	4.54	4.96
Am Invs	4.84	N.L.
AmN Gth	2.17	2.37
Anchor Group:		
3Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	6.58	7.21
Incme	6.53	7.16
Resrv	10.31	11.30
Spectr	4.29	4.70
Fd Inv	6.45	7.07
Wash N	9.56	10.48
Audax Fd	6.99	7.64
Are Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.41	4.79
Fnd B	6.69	7.27
Stock	5.81	6.35
BLC Grth	9.52	10.41
Babson	9.99	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	5.46	
Bayrk Gr	4.63	
Beacn Hil	8.27	N.L.
Beacn In	9.22	N.L.
Berk Cap	6.69	7.31
Bondstk	4.19	4.58
Bost Fdn	8.66	9.46
Brwn Fd	3.08	3.17
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	11.72	12.81
Candn	9.01	9.85
Divid	3.00	3.28
NatW s	9.00	9.84
NY Vn	10.52	11.50
CG Fund	9.42	10.18
CG Incm	7.88	8.52
Cap Pres	95.02	N.L.
Centry Sh	10.44	11.41
Chall Inv	9.08	9.92
Channing Funds:		
Amer	1.13	123
Balan	8.70	9.51
Bond	7.94	8.68
Eq Grt	6.62	7.23
Eq Pro	2.69	2.94
Fd Am	6.22	6.88
Grwth	4.21	4.60
Incom	5.97	6.52
Prov	3.33	3.64
Specl	1.53	1.67
Vent	8.85	9.67
Chart Fd	10.62	11.61
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.71	7.33
Frt Cap	4.12	4.50
Shrhld	6.54	7.15
Specl	5.36	5.86
Chemicl	8.46	9.25
CNA Mgmt Fds:		
Knic F	5.49	60c
Knic G	5.85	6.41
Lbty Fd	3.95	4.32
Man Fd	3.00c	
Schust	6.55	7.16
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	8.31	9.08
Equty	2.45	2.68
Fund	9.24	10.10
Grwth	5.00	5.46
Incom	8.03	8.78
Vent	2.19	2.39
Colu Grth	12.53	N.L.
Colum Fd	6.58	N.L.
Cwlth AB	.93	1.01
Cwlth C	1.36	1.47
Comp Gr	5.31	5.80
Comp Ca	4.16	4.56
Comp Bd	unavail	
Comp Fd	unavail	
Concord	8.53	N.L.
Cons Inv	9.38	9.78
Constel. G	5.44	N.L.
Cont Mut	6.41	N.L.
Ctry Cap	11.67	12.62
Davge Fd	4.37	N.L.
deVegh	61.06	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.40	10.49
Delew	9.18	10.03
Delta	4.10	4.48
Dir Cap	3.80	4.16
Dodg Cox	14.49	N.L.
Draxel	8.99	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	unavail	
Equit	unavail	
Levge	unavail	
Liqu As	unavail	
Spl Inc	unavail	
Third C	unavail	
E&E Fd	3.07	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.87	8.60
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.25	9.02
Grwth	9.41	10.28
Incom	5.47	5.98
Specl	5.92	6.47
Stock	9.47	10.53
EDIE Spl	17.88	N.L.
Egret Fd	10.29	11.18
Elfun Tr	13.42	
Energy	12.42	N.L.
Fairfld	7.94	8.68
Farm Bu	7.91	N.L.
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.29	9.06
Capit	8.80	9.62
Contfd	10.56	
Conv	7.33	
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dstny	7.52	
Essex	7.64	
Evrst	11.43	
Fidel	14.21	15.53
Puritn	9.59	10.48
Salem	3.83	4.19
Trend	20.01	21.87
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.11	N.L.
Indust	3.74	N.L.
Incom	6.31	N.L.
Vent	4.26	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.92	11.93
Fst Investors:		
Disco	unavail	
Grwth	unavail	
Fst Mlt A	7.61	N.L.
Fleming Berger:		
Flem B	7.45	
100 Fd	7.24	
101 Fd	7.30	
Forty Fr	10.79	
Fnd Gth	3.76	4.11
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.73	5.17
Incom	10.69	11.68
Mutal	8.40	9.18
Specl	8.74	9.55
Foursq	7.65	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.27	6.87
Grwth	5.75	6.30
Utils	4.03	4.42
Incom	1.70	1.86
US Gov	9.45	10.36
Capit	5.53	6.06
Equit	3.37	3.69
Frkln Lfe	9.64	10.54
FdF Dep	8.27	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.12	8.87
Impac	6.74	7.37
Ind Trd	10.33	11.29
Pilo	783	8.6
E S & S	27.23	
Gen Sec	7.06	N.L.
Grth Ind	17.36	N.L.
Guard M	23.51	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.90	4.26
Grwth	5.77	6.30
Incom	6.97	7.62
Hart Gth	9.65	N.L.
Hart Lev	8.71	N.L.
Harvest	10.06	
Hedge	5.92	
Hor Man	16.18	17.49
ISI Group:		
Heritge	1.37	
Grwth	4.75	5.19
Incom	3.80	4.15
Trus sh	12.66	13.84
Trus un	3.42	
Imp Cap	7.80	8.52
Imp Gth	6.56	7.17
Inc Bost	5.47	5.99
Industry	2.89	
INTGN	7.61	8.72
Int Invst	17.18	18.83
Inver Gth	7.33	N.L.
Inv Guid	6.80	N.L.
Inv Indic	unavail	
Inves Bos	9.79	10.70
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.70	8.44
Capit S	4.75	5.21
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.38	5.57
IDS Grt	5.30	
IDS ndi	4.78	5.20
Mutl	8.42	9.15
Prog	3.09	3.e5
Stock	17.06	18.54
Select	8.64	9.29
Var Py	6.49	7.06
Inv Resh	5.32	5.81
Istel	21.06	21.71
Ivy	6.07	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.74	9.50
Janus F	15.91	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Bond	18.14	19.77
Grwth	6.20	6.74
Signat	7.64	8.30
Johnstn	20.60	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.96	4.35
Cus B1	17.04	x7.82
Cus B2	17.61	19.29
Cus B4	7.31	
Cus K1	6.67	7.31
Cus K2	5.25	5.75
Cus S1	18.89	20.70
Cus S2	8.86	9.71
Cus S3	7.49	8.21
Cus S4	3.19	3.49
Polar	3.25	3.56
Land Gth	6.62	7.23
LD EdieC	13.24	14.16
LD EdlR	1.00	1.01
Lexingto Grp:		
Cp Ldr	13.54	14.90
Lex Gr	6.38	6.97
Lx Inc	1.06	10.99
lexRh	12.63	13.80
Life Ins	6.23	6.81
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc Ca	5.98	6.54
Sel Am	6.54	N.L.
Sel Opp	9.23	N.L.
Sel Spl	13.20	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.39	N.L.
Mut	12.83	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	6.99	7.55
A Bus	2.91	3.15
Bnd Db	9.61	10.50
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	9.62	10.51
Incom	8.57	9.37
US Gov	10.01	10.94
Feed	6.84	7.50
Indep	7.01	7.68
Mass	9.77	10.71
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.10	11.04
MIG	10.13	11.07
MID	2.48	13.64
MFD	11.72	12.81
MCD	12.56	13.78
Mates	1.44	N.L.
Mathers	9.77	N.L.
Mid AM	4.59	5.02
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	9.39	10.26
MSB Fd	13.45	N.L.
Mut Ben	8.59	9.39
MIF Fd	7.49	8.10
MIF Gth	3.47	3.75
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.49	11.66
Grwth	4.33	4.71
Incom	8.24	8.96
Mut Shrs	20.11	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.75	N.L.
NEAMut	8.98	
Natl Ind	9.21	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.75	8.47
Bond	4.14	4.52
Divid	3.27	3.57
Grwth	5.43	5.93
Pf Stk	5.48	5.99
Incom	4.48	4.90
Stock	6.70	7.32
Equit	14.83	16.12
Grwth	8.68	9.43
Incom	13.38	14.54
Side	13.64	14.8
Neuw Fd	7.95	N.L.
New Wld	10.75	11.75
Newton	11.27	12.32
Nichls Fd	12.29	N.L.
Noreast	13.47	N.L.
Omega	7.91	8.03
One WmS	14.44	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.08	6.64
Incom	7.35	8.03
Opp Mo	9.61	
AIM	8.57	9.37
Time	5.70	6.23
OTC Sec	9.90	10.76
Param M	6.78	7.41
Partner	7.70	N.L.
Paul Rvr	5.43	5.93
Pegas Fd	3.49	3.83
Penn Sq	6.95	N.L.
Penn Mu	.47	n.l.
Phila	6.80	7.43
Phoe Cap	8.03	8.78
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg F	11.88	12.41
Pilg Fd	6.93	7.57
Mag C	3.02	N.L.
Mag In	8.04	8.79
Pine. St	9.98	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	11.44	12.50
II	10.12	11.06
Plan Inv	10.76	11.15
Pilgrth	10.44	11.41
Plitrnd	6.36	6.95
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.83	N.L.
Incom	9.59	N.L.
N Era	11.18	N.L.
N Horiz	7.37	N.L.
Pro Fund	6.03	N.L.
Prov Gth	7.51	8.21
Pru SIP	8.68	9.49
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	9.79	10.78
Equit	9.22	10.08
Georg	12.32	13.46
Grwth	9.74	10.64
Incom	7.26	7.93
Invest	7.54	8.24
Visla	9.68	10.58
Vyag	10.22	1e.17
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.84	5.29
Safecqr	7.39	8.08
Safec Gth	5.81	6.35
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	12.87	N.L.
Specl	21.51	N.L.
Balan	13.66	N.L.
Com St	8.53	N.L.
Man Rs	10.04	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.59	5.03
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.32	3.64
Invest	5.98	6.55
Ultra	7.16	7.85
Sent Gth	8.93	9.71
Sentry F	12.00	13.04
Shareholdrs Gp:		
Cmstk	4.36	4.77
Entrp	5.13	5.61
Flet Fd	4.23	4.62
Harbr	7.39	8.08
Legal	6.35	6.94
Pace	7.80	8.52
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	16.12	7.62
Incom	16.20	17.70
Invest	8.43	9.21
Sherm D	17.01	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.89	7.53
Invest	9.37	10.24
Trust	6.98	7.63
Vent	8.13	8.95
SB Eqty	9.17	N.L.
SB I&Gr	9.41	N.L.
SoGen Int	10.59	11.09
Sw Invs	6.72	7.26
Swin Gt	4.73	5.11
Sover Inv	10.43	11.40
Spectra F	3.99	N.L.
S&P IntD	5.52	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.08	4.46
Div Fd	4.31	4.71
Prog F	3.91	4.27
tFrm Gt	4.61	n.l.
S Frm In	8.40	N.L.
State St	39.29	39.80
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.53	N.L.
Asso F	.96	N.L.
Invest	1.10	N.L.
Ocea	6.53	N.L.
Stin Roe Fds:		
Balan	17.63	N.L.
Cap O	7.83	N.L.
Stock	12.38	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.85	6.41
Incom	7.93	8.69
Kemp	10.41	11.07
Sumit	8.04	8.81
Tech	6.34	6.95
Survey F	8.79	9.61
Temp Gt	8.15	8.94
Temp Inv	1.00	N.L.
Trns Cap	7.27	7.90
Trav Eq	9.39	10.29
Tudr Hed	11.43	N.L.
TwnC Gt	274	N.L.
TwnC Inc	4.55	N.L.
Twen Fly	4.32	N.L.
USAA Gt	8.23	N.L.
US GovSe	9.45	9.59
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.98	4.35
Balan	7.15	7.82
ComSt	10.87	11.88
Uni Mut	7.39	8.08
Unifund	7.67	8.38
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	11.24	12.28
Nat Inv	6.41	7.01
U Cap	9.00	9.84
Union	11.25	12.30
United Funds:		
Accm	6.05	6.63
Bond	6.80	7.45
Con Gr	8.77	9.61
Con Inc	8.15	8.93
Incom	10.33	11.32
Scien	5.98	6.55
Vang	5.13	5.62
Unit Svcs	4.41	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.67	6.20
Incom	4.18	4.57
Lev Gt	6.54	7.15
Spl Sit	3.03	3.31
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.36	6.95
Comm	6.09	6.66
Specl	6.67	7.2
Vandrbt	2.72	2.97
Vanguard Group:		
Expir	18.59	0.32
Ivest	7.69	8.40
Morg	10.52	11.50
Trust	9.46	10.34
Wellsl	10.78	11.78
Wellin	9.34	10.21
West B	9.21	10.07
Windr	7.58	8.28
Var In P	3.33	3.62
Viking	4.96	N.L.
Wall St G	5.76	6.30
Weing Eq	10.34	N.L.
West Ind	2.46	2.70
Wstl Grt	6.98	7.59
Wisc Fd	4.91	5.36
Ziegler	9.26	10.14

N.L.—No load (sales charge)

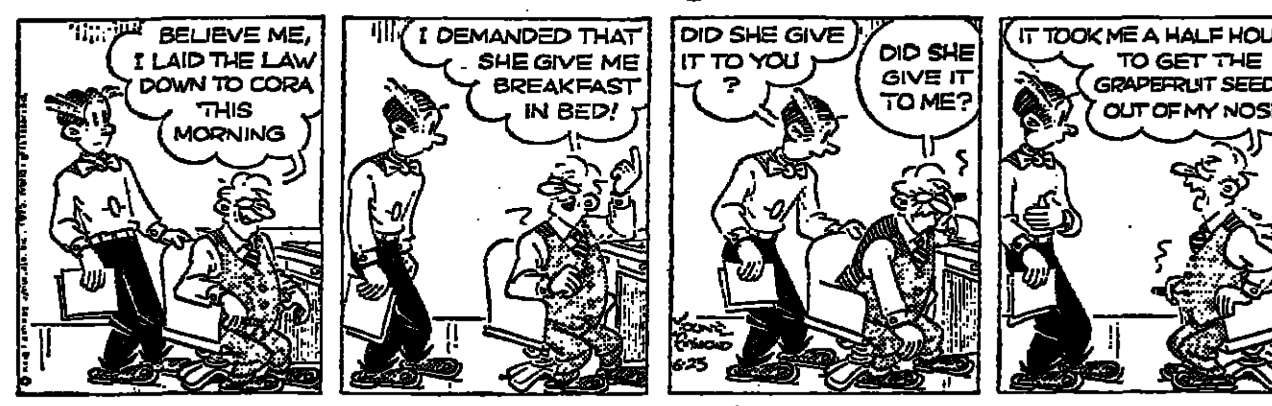
PEANUTS



B.C.



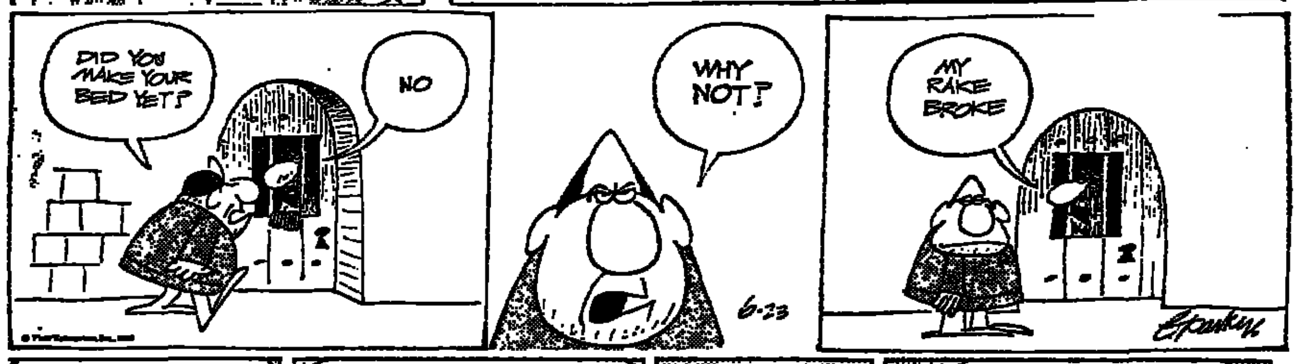
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



"BEHAVE YOURSELF AND STAY OUT OF TROUBLE."

"YOUR MOM NEVER GIVES UP, DOES SHE?"

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

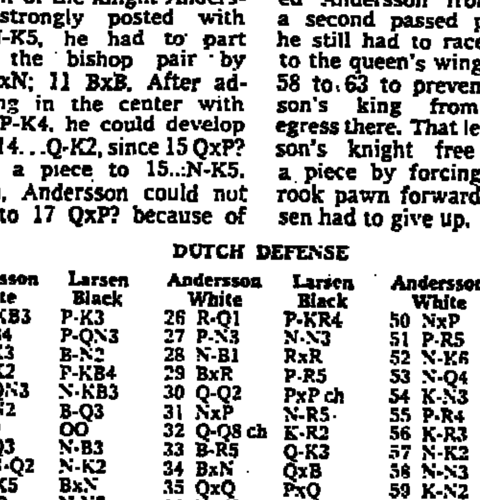
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TRAAP

KONET

MIDOWS

DOUSIT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here A ___-_____

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: UNCLE ANISE TREMOR BEDBUG

Answer: The kind of interest he took in food—"CONSUMING"

BOOKS

LOVEROOT

By Erica Jong. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 114 pp. $

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN "Fear of Flying" ended with the runaway wife returning to scrub her infidelities in her husband's bathtub, some feminists saw Erica Jong's novel as a washout. She may have come to agree with them, for she has since divorced her second husband and written an article in Vogue magazine on "The Obsolescence of Marriage."

She has her own bathtub now, and her own bathos. She says, for example, that "Loveroot," her third book of poems, was written to prove that women poets need not commit suicide.

The author leaves us in no doubt as to why some women poets did commit suicide. In a poem on Sylvia Plath and other "martyrs," she says, "Men did them in." They will not do her in, however, for she has seen through their "doom-saying, death-dealing" ways.

She is in her own hands, her "big mouth filled with poems," and I think it should be interesting to see what she does with her independence. History has many cunning corridors, as T.S. Eliot remarked, and in the history of the feminist movement Jong's corridor probably has a cunning peculiar to itself.

She has come out of the bathtub to "teeter on the edge of the cosmos," to "write in neon sperm across the air." Her sisters in arms may question this reference to sperm with its suggestio men, but it is to the aut credit that she writes as if had generated it herself. Pr we have here a more mc version of Rimbaud's "alch of language."

It is curious to see in how r ways women have mod Freud's famous dictum that a omy is destiny. Recently, I gested that, for some new w novelists, anatomy is irony. believe Jong would say th is poetry. It makes up, at rate, a good part of her . "My breasts ache... my pulls earthward..." "I my belly as a bowl... my br as the chafing dish to kee warm... I offered my nave a brandy snifter."

Blood recurs often enoug clot "Loveroot's" pages. I t that, in the author's mind, stands for sincerity. Her p must pass some blood test of own devising. While only wo bleed, they may soon if I read the signs, teach me ejaculate blood.

In "Loveroot," the dram anatomy elbows out the d of poetry. The blood's pulse the meter. The "I" blinds eye. The bombast drowns music. The sincerity stifles wit. Mrs. Jong is too fu herself. We might say of book, as F.R. Leavis said of Sitwells, that it belongs mo the history of publicity tha the history of poetry.

The poetry is in the pity, fred Owen observed, but per this sort of sympathy no lo suits our pitiless age. The p is in the publicity—there that more like it? Women need not commit suicide; is right. Still, I think she o to be reminded that, for fame, too, may be a form death.

Anatole Broyard is a critic for The New York Ti

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

D	O	G	M	E	A	T		C	R	E	E	P	E	R
A	N	O	U	I	L	H		O	U	T	R	O	D	E
S	T	A	N	D	E	E		U	S	T	I	N	O	V
H	O	L	D	O	F	F	U	N	H	A	N	D	M	E
						O	N	I	T					
L	O	A	N	D	B	E	H	O	L	D		P	U	T
A	N	G	O	R	A		E	F	O	R		A	N	A
G	O	L	D	E	N	D	A	F	F	O	D	I	L	S
O	N	E		G	A	E	L		T	M	E	S	I	S
S	E	T		S	T	A	T	E	S	E	N	A	T	E
						D	H	U						
A	G	H	O	S	T	L	Y	G	A	L	L	E	O	N
A	R	A	F	U	R	A		E	N	M	A	S	S	E
R	E	T	I	R	E	S		M	I	N	N	I	E	S
E	Y	E	T	E	S	T		E	L	O	I	S	E	S

CHESS

By Robert By

Ulf Andersson has just added to his successes by upsetting Bent Larsen five-and-one-half to two-and-one-half in a match in Stockholm organized by the Dagens Nyheter and the Stockholm Chess Federation. The 23-year-old Swede, who three years ago became the third grandmaster in his country's history (alongside Gideon Stahlberg and Gosta Stoltz), was expected to give a good account of himself, but not to topple Denmark's Larsen, who stands equal with Boris Spassky in the current world standings.

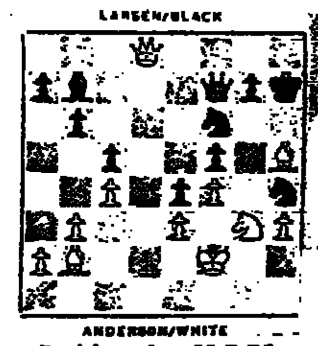
How did he do it? Andersson's deceptively placid though subtle positional style proved an enigma to Larsen throughout the series. Andersson backed that up by his usual fine execution of end games. Moreover, Andersson rescued himself from several lost positions by alert tactical swindles.

As for the 40-year-old Larsen, he lacked his younger opponent's steadiness in positional play and was unable to compensate for that by the sparkle and originality he has always been noted for. Also, his blundering into traps in the end game stage—so uncharacteristic of his normal performance — hurt him badly.

After the first game produced the only draw of the match, Andersson got off to three straight victories. In the second contest, he used a small positional advantage to give Larsen double pawns and went on to take a sharp ending.

Larsen's 6...B-Q3 in the Dutch Defense blocked his queen pawn, so that, to rid himself of the knight Andersson strongly posted with 10 N-K5, he had to part with the bishop pair by 10...BxN; 11 BxB. After advancing in the center with 12...P-K4, he could develop with 14...Q-K2, since 15 QxP? drops a piece to 15...N-K5. Again, Andersson could not go into 17 QxP? because of

LARSEN/BLACK



ANDERSSON/WHITE

Position after 33 B-R5

the shattering 17...BxP!

Larsen's 18...P-K5 bare the power of Andersson's fia chettoed queen bishop on th long diagonal for the sal of a few tactical threats th failed to materialize. Ander son had no need to sei the proffered exchange 21 BxR?, making the bla bishop a tiger on an op diagonal; instead, he calm went about furthering development.

Since 27...N-B6? wou have blown a piece to NxN, RxR; 29 N-K5, Lars had to allow the second his knights to be driven bac Later, Larsen might ha tried 33...NxB, except th after 34 QxN, P-N3; 35 Nx PxN; 36 Q-Q8, K-N3; 37 N3, B-B3; 38 K-R4, B- 39 B-K5, White's bind is ki ing.

But the forced exchan of queens at move 35 sim taneously doubled the bla king bishop pawn and ga Andersson a passed ki rook pawn. Clarifying by BxN ch, KxB, Anderss proceeded to open lines queenside play by 47 P-

Larsen's 49...B-K3 preve ed Andersson from gett a second passed pawn, he still had to race his k to the queen's wing at mo 58 to 63 to prevent Ande son's king from gain egress there. That left Ande son's knight free to g a piece by forcing his k rook pawn forward and L sen had to give up.

DUTCH DEFENSE

Andersson White	Larsen Black	Andersson White	Larsen Black	Andersson White	Lars Bla
1 N-KB3	P-K3	26 R-Q1	P-KR4	50 NxP	BxP
2 P-B4	P-QN3	27 P-N3	N-N3	51 P-R5	B-N4
3 P-K3	B-N2	28 N-B1	RxR	52 N-K6	K-R4
4 B-K2	P-KB4	29 BxR	P-R5	53 N-Q4	B-Q2
5 P-QN3	N-KB3	30 Q-Q2	PxP ch	54 K-N3	K-N
6 B-N2	B-Q3	31 NxP	N-R5	55 P-R4	K-R
7 OO	OO	32 Q-Q8 ch	K-R2	56 K-R3	K-N
8 P-Q3	N-B3	33 B-R5	Q-K3	57 N-K2	B-N4
9 QN-Q2	N-K2	34 BxN	QxB	58 N-N3	K-B
10 N-K5	BxN	35 QxQ	PxQ	59 K-N2	K-K
11 BxB	N-N3	36 N-K2	N-N3	60 K-B2	B-K
12 B-N2	P-K4	37 BxN ch	KxB	61 K-K1	B-N
13 P-Q4	P-Q3	38 N-B3	B-B3	62 K-Q2	K-Q
14 Q-B2	Q-K2	39 P-QR4	K-B2	63 K-B3	K-B
15 QR-Q1	P-B4	40 K-N3	B-K1	64 P-R5	B-R
16 PxKP	PxP	41 N-Q5	B-Q2	65 N-K2	K-N
17 KR-K1	QR-Q1	42 K-B2	K-N3	66 N-Q4 ch	KxP
18 P-B3	P-K5	43 N-B7	K-R4	67 N-K6	K-N
19 P-B4	N-R5	44 K-N3	K-N3	68 N-B8	B-N
20 N-B1	R-Q6	45 K-N2	K-B2	69 P-R6	P-R
21 R-Q2	RxR	46 K-B2	K-N3	70 P-R7	BxP
22 NxR	N-N5	47 P-R5	PxP	71 NxB	P-R
23 Q-B3	Q-QB2	48 N-R6	P-R5	72 NxP	P-R
24 P-KR3	N-B3	49 PxP	B-K3	73 N-Q5	Resi
25 K-B2	R-Q1				

هكذا من الأصل

In U.S. Golf Open

Beard Takes 3-Stroke Lead

By John S. Radosta

DINAH, Ill., June 22 (NYT). ember Frank Beard, the g money-winner in 1969, irst golfer to win $100,000 season without winning a

ker Is Winner er Roche in ttingham Final

TTINGHAM, England, June UPI).—Tom Okker of the rlands beat Australian Tony , 6-1, 3-6, 6-3, yesterday to he £7,500 ($18,000) first prize e John Player Tennis Tourt.

h the Wimbledon champion- only two days away, ninth- d Okker gained himself a psychological advantage the victory, which he ved with an array of shots frequently left Roche stand- nd the capacity crowd gasp-

ker's backhand volleys and pin forehand drives were stating.

che, who was playing only ourth tournament this year— ed an Achilles tendon opera- in January—began to look in the deciding set and, after a couple of games, there ed an inevitability about the me.

Wade Upsets King

STBOURNE, England, June UPI).—Briton Virginia Wade t American Billie Jean King rday to win the Eastbourne national Tournament.

a d e, seeded sixth—three es behind King—edged the ar-old Californian, 7-5, 4-6, tournament; the man who went into a dive in 1971 without ever coming back, and who has missed the cut in 15 of his last 20 tournaments?

Beard, 36, clawed his way yesterday from the depths of the worst slump of his career to snatch the lead in the third round of the 75th U.S. Open. In doing so, he passed three professionals who were children when he joined the tour 13 years ago.

Beard, crediting a dramatic change in the way he grips the club, shot a 67, four under par for the No. 3 course of the Medinah Country Club. With it, he posted a three-day total of 210, three under par for 54 holes.

Beard gained 11 strokes on Tom Watson. He was eight shots behind Watson, the 36-hole leader, when the day began, and at day's end he was three ahead of Watson.

Watson collapsed with a 78, but his previous scores were so good that he still managed a tie for second place with Pat Fitzsimons at 213, even par.

Ben Crenshaw, another of the second-day leaders, played almost as poorly as Watson, ending with a 76 for a 54-hole total of 214, where he was tied with Peter Oosterhuis, a Briton who is now a regular on the American tour, and Lou Graham, who shot a 68.

For Watson, a 25-year-old in his fourth year on the tour, it was one of the poorest rounds he has shot this season. But what made it much worse was that it recalled his choking in the last round of the 1974 Open at Winged Foot. Watson went into the last round with a one-stroke lead over Hale Irwin, but he blew up on the final day to a 78 and Irwin went on to win.

Bad Memory

It is something Watson has never forgotten. Yesterday a handful of spectators called out two or three times to him: "Remember Winged Foot."

Watson was asked if that angered him. "No," he answered, "it hurt me."

For Beard, it was a return from the wilderness. In 1969, he was the leading money-winner with $175,294, and in each of the years from 1967 through 1971 his winnings topped $100,000—years when $100,000 was big money.

Then his winnings fell to the point where this season he has won only $2,509, including $1,957 two weeks ago in Philadelphia.



UPI

Frank Beard chips onto the 11th green during round 3 of U.S. Open tournament.

Hunt, in Hesketh, Is Dutch Grand Prix Winner

ZANDVOORT, the Netherlands, June 22 (UPI).—Briton James Hunt thwarted Niki Lauda's ambition of winning four consecutive grand prix races today, beating the Austrian by a second to the checkered flag in the Dutch Formula One event.

Hunt, driving a Hesketh, withstood the challenge from Lauda's Ferrari during the second half of the race, completing the 75 laps in one hour, 46 minutes, 57.40 seconds, for an average speed of 110.51 mph (177.81 kph).

It was Hunt's first grand prix victory. Lauda was second in 1:46:58.46 and Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, also in a Ferrari, third in 1:47:42.46. One lap behind was Carlos Reutemann of Argentina in a Brabham, Carlos Pace of Brazil, also in a Brabham, Tom Pryce of Britain in a Shadow, Tony Brise of Britain in an Embassy Hill and Mark Donohue of the United States in a Penske.

"What can I say at this moment, except that it is the best day in my life," Hunt said.

Lauda said he had not wanted to take any risks. "It was not worth it," he said. "Finishing as runner-up would improve my leadership in the world championship standings anyhow."

Pole Position

Lauda, who had won pole position with a practice time of one minute, 20.29 seconds on the circuit, had said he hoped to repeat his 1974 victory in Zandvoort and thus equal the performance of his late fellow-countryman, Jochen Rindt, who won four grand prix in a row in 1970. Lauda has already won in Monaco, Belgium and Sweden.

At first it looked as if Lauda's plan might work. He went into an early lead and held it for the first 10 laps. Regazzoni, who had started in the front row with Lauda, lost second place in the first lap to South African Jody Scheckter in a Tyrell Ford.

But the weather and a determined Hunt thwarted Lauda's plan. Heavy showers set in about three hours before the scheduled start of the race, which was delayed for 40 minutes to enable drivers to try out rain tires.

By the time the 24 drivers were flagged off, the rain had decreased to a slight drizzle, which stopped altogether after a couple of laps. With the track drying up fast, cars entered the pits to change from rain tires to slicks.

Took the Lead

Hunt was the first to do so in the sixth lap, and his gamble paid off. Although Lauda's mechanics did a very fast job, changing his tires in just 25 seconds, it enabled Hunt to take the lead in the 15th lap and he never lost it.

When Lauda returned to the track, he was in third position behind Hunt and Jean-Pierre Jarier of France in a Shadow. He was followed by defending world champion Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil in a McLaren, Scheckter and Regazzoni.

For more than 30 laps, Lauda battled with Jarier for second place. He overtook the Frenchman around mid-race when Hunt had a four-second lead. They were followed by Fittipaldi, Pryce and Reutemann.

In the 40th lap, Fittipaldi pulled over on the grass edge of the track with a smoking engine. The race was over for him. Four laps later, Jarier spun off the track, a fender flying off his car. Scheckter moved into third, but in the 67th lap had to retire with an oil leak.

Lauda had gradually closed the gap between his Ferrari and the leading Hesketh, trailing Hunt like his shadow. Several times it looked as if Lauda would try to overtake the Briton, closing in on him in the curves, but Hunt pulled away each time in the straightaway.

In the closing laps, it became clear that Lauda would have to be satisfied with second, although he continued to stick close to Hunt.

Fittipaldi said after the race that he had to retire because his engine was overheating. "I had trouble with my fifth gear and so had to use the fourth gear too much. This apparently caused the overheating," he said.

Lauda now leads the world championship standings with 38 points; Reutemann is second with 25, and Fittipaldi third with 21. Pace is fourth with 18 and Hunt's victory brought him into fifth place, which he shares with Regazzoni at 16 points each.

WORLD DRIVERS STANDINGS

	Points
1. Niki Lauda, Austria	38
2. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina	25
3. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil	21
4. Carlos Pace, Brazil	18
5. James Hunt, Britain, and Clay Regazzoni, Switzerland	16
7. Jody Scheckter, South Africa	15
8. Patrick Depailler, France	11
9. Jochen Mass, W. Germany	10.5
10. Jacky Ickx, Belgium, Ronnie Peterson, Sweden and Mario Andretti, U.S.	3



United Press International.

ainer tries to comfort Pele after he was injured by fans during game against Boston.

Pele Is Injured, Cosmos Demand Security

By Alex Yannis

BOSTON, June 22 (NYT).— . who the New York Cosmos paying several million dollars play and promote soccer, will be permitted to perform unstrict security is guaranteed his safety, Clive Toye, the mos' general manager, said erday.

peaking of the incident here lay night, when a throng of tators got to Pele during the e against the Boston Minnen and manhandled him to point where he had to leave the field on a stretcher, Toye said: "Unless our security demands are met, I will not allow Pele to play again."

The 34-year-old Brazilian was surrounded by several fans after he had scored a goal that was later disallowed in the Cosmos' 2-1 loss and was thrown to the ground. He disappeared for several minutes under a pile of fans, bodyguards, security men and club officials.

Pele, whose shorts, shirt and right shoe had been ripped by fans, suffered a pulled muscle on his right knee and a sprained ankle.

Were it not for the Cosmos' own security men, Pele could have been seriously hurt. The Cosmos' security men, along with Pedro Garay, Pele's personal bodyguard, acted quickly and protected the soccer idol only seconds after the fans reached him.

Said He Was Hurt

"I threw my body over him," Garay said after the incident. "He told me he was hurt and he wanted a stretcher. I think we were lucky he wasn't hurt worse than he was."

Toye was one of the officials who reached Pele after the incident. The general manager of the Cosmos seemed frightened as he talked about the incident.

"I am concerned about the safety of Pele," Toye said. "Not because he is the greatest player, but because he is one of my players. I am concerned about the safety of the worst player in the world. I don't want anybody to get hurt."

"I was shaken up and I was scared," Pele said yesterday before boarding a plane for New York.

Pele, his wife, Rose, his close friend, Julio Mazzei, and Garay were to catch a plane for Brazil later. The purpose of the trip is to pick up Pele's children. He is expected to return on Wednesday.

Toye said Pele would be examined by his doctor in Brazil. He said Pele would be back in time for the game against the Rochester Lancers on Friday night.

uffian Remains ndefeated, Wins merican Oaks

LMONT, N.Y., June 22 (WPI). uffian did nothing here yesday to break her date with dish Pleasure in their $350,000 ich race July 6.

he undefeated filly won the 1,300 Coaching Club American ss by 2 3/4 lengths—the second rtest margin of her undefeated ace career—over Equal nge. It was nine lengths ther back to Let Me Linger in field of seven.

'avored at 1 to 20, Ruffian led ry step of the 1 1/2 miles, once und Belmont Park's main rse in 2:27 4/5, equaling the kes record set by Magazine in 3. Statistically, it was not one Ruffian's most impressive rts, but jockey Jacinto Vasquez s satisfied.

I didn't hit her once with the ip," the Panamanian rider dered. "When that filly [Let Me ger] came up on the inside, ng to the far turn, Ruffian t took off. I no hit her. I've her only in two races, the first e she ran and at Monmouth rk in the Sorority last summer en Hot N Nasty got a little sty.

'I pushed Ruffian a little today the final 16th, but that was . . . She runs so easily."

Equal Change, a lightly-raced ly from the King Ranch, turnin an outstanding effort after ving thrown her jockey, Braulio eza, about 200 yards from the arting gate. Horse and rider covered quickly.

East Beats West, 23-21, In 1st Football Game

LUBBOCK, Texas, June 22 (AP).—Maryland's Louis Carter passed for a touchdown and ran for a second one last night to propel the underdog East to a 23-21 victory over the West in the 15th annual Coaches All-America Football Game.

The West struck quickly to open a 13-3 lead in the first quarter, but two brilliant defensive plays got the East back into contest.

German Wins in Walk

PARIS, June 22 (Reuters).—Karl-Heinz Stadtmuller of East Germany set a world record of 19 minutes, 26.2 seconds for the rarely-contested 5,000-meter walk here last night.

Woods, Liquori Highlight Track And Field Meet

EUGENE, Ore., June 22 (UPI).—Tom Woods, a former Oregon State star, leaped 7 feet, 5 1/2 inches to set a meet high-jump record and Marty Liquori also established a meet mark in the 5,000-meter run Friday night to highlight the National Athletic Amateur Union track and field championships.

Woods missed three times in his attempt to clear 7-7. On the second, he stumbled and suffered a slight leg injury. The old AAU mark was 7-5, set in 1973 by Dwight Stones.

Woods, Rudy Kotinek and Stones all cleared 7-4 the first time three jumpers cleared the height in one event.

Liquori broke the meet record in the 5,000-meter run with a time of 13:29. The old mark was 13.33.4 set last year by Dick Buerkle.

Don Quarrie won the 100-meter dash and teammate Gerald Wilson took the 110-meter high hurdles.

Olivares Retains Crown

INGLEWOOD, Calif., June 23 (UPI).—Mexican Ruben Olivares, a 2-1 underdog, battered American Bobby Chacon in the second round Friday night to capture the World Boxing Council featherweight title.

Freestyle Mark Set at U.S. Meet For 1,500 Meters

LONG BEACH, Calif., June 22 (AP).—Tim Shaw set a world record in the 1,500-meter freestyle last night, clocking 15 minutes, 20.91 seconds in the event at the National UAU Swimming Championships.

It broke his world mark of 15:31.75 and was nearly seven seconds under the pending world listing of 15:27.79 clocked by Australian Steve Holland in January.

Shaw's split at 800 meters of 8:13.68 also was a world mark, bettering the 8:15.02 by Holland. Shaw, 17, took the lead in the race at 300 meters and increased the distance over his nearest opponent by more than five body lengths by the 800-meter mark.

Earlier, James Montgomery broke Mark Spitz's world record in the 100-meter freestyle.

Montgomery's time was 51.12, a full tenth of a second under Spitz's mark of 51.22 set in the 1972 Olympics at Munich.

Sunday: 15 Hits Beat Reds

HOUSTON, June 22 (UPI).—Homers by Cliff Johnson and Cesar Cedeno helped propel the Houston Astros today to an 8-4 victory over the Cincinnati Reds.

Johnson's sixth homer of the year evened the score in the second inning, in which the Astros scored three times off loser Gary Nolan. Greg Gross and Enos Cabell had three hits each to lead the Astros' 15-hit attack.

Gross drove in a pair of runs with three singles and Bob Watson, Johnson and Dierker each got two hits. Dierker's second single came in the seventh inning and drove in a pair of runs as the Astros scored three times to make the score 8-3.

Cardinals 7, Cubs 2

At St. Louis, Willie Davis and Ted Simmons drove in two runs each and Lynn McGlothen gave up just five singles to lead the Cardinals to a 7-2 victory over Chicago.

Simmons led off the scoring with a solo homer in the second and added an RBI double in a three-run St. Louis third. Davis, who had a single, double and triple, scored two runs before driving in two more with a single in the sixth.

Pirates 2, Mets 0

At New York, Dock Ellis hurled a five-hitter and Pittsburgh capitalized on rookie Randy Tate's early wildness to give the Pirates a 2-0 victory over the Mets.

It was the second shutout of the season for Ellis, 4-4, and the eighth straight triumph for the Pirates over the Mets this season. New York has yet to defeat the National League-East leaders this year. Ellis walked one and struck out four.

Dodgers 3, Padres 2

At San Diego, Bill Buckner doubled in the eighth inning and scored when first baseman Willie McCovey committed an error on Willie Crawford's grounder to break a 2-2 tie and give Los Angeles a 3-2 victory over the Padres.

The victory gave the Dodgers the series, 3-1, and moved them within two games of division-leading Cincinnati. Mike Marshall, who replaced starter Al Downing in the top of the seventh, won his third game in eight decisions.

Expos 4, Phillies 0
Phillies 4, Expos 3

At Philadelphia, Tony Taylor doubled home Tommy Hutton with the winning run with two out in the ninth inning to give the Phillies a 4-3 victory and a doubleheader split after Montreal took the opener, 4-0, behind the seven-hit pitching of Steve Rogers.

Greg Luzinski opened the ninth with his 16th homer to tie the game and Hutton singled off loser Chuck Taylor. Jerry Martin sacrificed Hutton to second to set the stage for Taylor's game-winning hit.

Braves 8, Giants 2

At Atlanta, the Braves erupted for seven runs in the first inning and coasted to an 8-2 victory over San Francisco in the first game of a doubleheader.

The Braves scored all seven of those runs off rookie right-hander Ed Halicki, who got only one out while facing eight batters. In the inning, Dave May singled home a run. Darrell Evans doubled home a run and rookie catcher Biff Pocoroba singled home a pair.

Yankees 5, Tigers 3

At Detroit, a two-run triple by .198-hitter Sandy Alomar with one out in the fourth inning and Dick Tidrow's clutch relief pitching gave New York a 5-3 victory over the Tigers.

Tidrow's fourth save of the season enabled Larry Gura to raise his record to 2-1. He went the first seven innings but came out with one out in the eighth after Mickey Stanley tripled and Gary Sutherland singled him home.

Indians 3, Brewers 2

At Cleveland, Ed Rodriguez hit Rico Carty with a pitch with two out in the 10th inning to force in John Lowenstein from third base and give the Indians a 3-2 victory over Milwaukee.

Lowenstein led off the 10th with a walk and took second when reliever Ed Sprague threw wild to first on a pickoff attempt. After Lowenstein took third on Duane Kuiper's sacrifice, Rick Manning and Boog Powell were intentionally walked to fill the bases. Rodriguez took over then and struck out George Hendrick before his first pitch hit Carty in the back.

Angels 1, Rangers 0

At Anaheim, right-hander Ed Figueroa pitched a two-hitter and retired 19 batters in succession during one stretch in hurling California to a 1-0 victory over Texas.

Lenny Randle, who lined a single to leftfield with two out in the second inning, was the only Ranger to reach base safely against Figueroa until the ninth, when Roy Smalley led off with a single. Two walks filled the bases but Jeff Burroughs flied out to end the game.

White Sox 6, Twins 5

At Chicago, Bob Coluccio doubled home pinch-runner Bobe Richard with two outs in the 10th inning to give the White Sox a 6-5 triumph over Minnesota and provide rookie Dan Osborn with his first major league victory in the first game of a doubleheader.

Orioles 5, Red Sox 0
Red Sox 5, Orioles 1

At Baltimore, Rico Petrocelli's fifth-inning, run-scoring single snapped a 21-inning Boston scoreless streak against Baltimore pitching as Luis Tiant's seven-hit pitching salvaged a 5-1 nightcap victory after Orioles' southpaw Mike Cuellar blanked the Red Sox, 3-0, in the opener.

Tiant, 10-6, struck out 12 batters and was backed by RBIs from Jim Rice, Juan Beniquez, Rick Miller, Petrocelli and Jack Heise.

Saturday

Rangers Defeat Angels, 6-5, After Dropping Opener, 4-2

ANAHEIM, Calif., June 22 (UPI).—Tom Grieve hit a solo homer, his third hit of the game, with two out in the top of the ninth inning last night to power Texas to a 6-5 victory over California in the second game of a doubleheader, after Frank Tanana struck out 17 Rangers in the opener to give the Angels a 4-2 triumph.

Grieve hit his sixth homer of the year over the centerfield wall to give reliever Luis Quintana his first loss after being recalled Friday from Salt Lake City.

The victory went to Jim Umbarger, who pitched the last two innings in relief after losing the opener as a starter. Umbarger is now 3-3.

The Angels won the first game with four runs in the third inning, the key blow being Lee Stanton's two-run double.

Twins 8, White Sox 3

At Chicago, rookie Dan Ford drove in three runs with a pair of homers and Steve Brye drove in three runs with a single and a double to lead Minnesota to an 8-3 triumph over the White Sox.

Bill Campbell went the distance for Minnesota, scattering eight hits, to register his first complete game in the majors. The Twins dealt former teammate Jim Kaat his fourth setback against 10 triumphs.

Orioles 3, Red Sox 0

At Baltimore, Don Baylor drove across a first-inning run and scored another as the Orioles snapped a six-game Boston winning streak behind Jim Palmer's 12th victory, 3-0.

Palmer, who was on the disabled list this time last season, notched his fifth straight victory, 11th complete game and sixth shutout as he tamed the Red Sox on four singles, two by Rick Burleson, and a double by Fred Lynn.

Royals 4, A's 1

At Oakland, Steve Busby tossed a five-hitter for his 10th victory and George Brett and Hal McRae hit solo homers to lead Kansas City to a 4-1 triumph over the A's.

Busby struck out eight and walked only one in boosting his record to 10-5 while registering his 11th complete game. The A's scored their only run off him in the first inning.

Ken Holtzman went the distance for the A's and suffered his seventh loss in 13 decisions.

Yankees 4, Tigers 1

At Detroit, Pat Dobson picked up his 100th career victory in pitching New York to a 4-1 victory over the Tigers.

Former Tiger shortstop Ed Brinkman came back to haunt his ex-teammates in his first game against them when he singled home a run off loser Mickey Lolich, 7-5, in the second inning, giving the Yankees a 1-0 lead.

Brewers 11, Indians 9

At Cleveland, Bobby Darwin and Gorman Thomas each hit two-run homers to power Milwaukee to an 11-9 victory over the Indians.

After spotting the Indians a 3-0 lead in the first inning, the Brewers tied the score in the fourth on back-to-back doubles by George Scott and Hank Aaron and Darwin's seventh homer, over the centerfield fence.

Pirates 7, Mets 3

At New York, Bill Robinson's two-run single capped a four-run, ninth-inning rally that gave Pittsburgh a 7-3 victory over the Mets.

Losing pitcher Harry Parker, 2-3, got the first two batters of the inning. Then Rennie Stennett singled, stole second and scored the go-ahead run on Manny Sanguillen's third single of the game. Al Oliver followed with a single and Bob Robertson walked to load the bases.

Rick Baldwin came in for the Mets and walked Richie Zisk, forcing home Sanguillen, and then Robinson singled to left for the Pirates' final two runs.

Giants 4, Braves 3

At Atlanta, Steve Ontivero's first home run of the season and strong relief pitching by Randy Moffitt gave San Francisco a 4-3 victory over the Braves.

Caldwell received credit for his fourth victory against six losses while the loss went to Carl Morton, now 7-7.

Dodgers 4, Padres 3

At Los Angeles, Steve Yeager, who had homered earlier in the game, hit a sacrifice fly with the bases loaded and none out in the eighth inning to score Steve Garvey and break a 3-3 tie that provided the Dodgers with a 4-3 victory over San Diego.

Reds 7, Astros 6

At Houston, Ken Griffey's two-out single off reliever Jim Crawford scored winning pitcher Fred Norman from third base in the 14th inning, enabling Cincinnati to post a 7-6 victory over the Astros.

Expos 5, Phillies 1

At Philadelphia, Dennis Blair and Don Demola combined on a seven-hitter and Montreal made good use of only two hits over the first five innings to defeat the Phillies, 5-1.

Jim Longborg held the Expos to only two hits through the fifth inning, but one of those was a triple by Larry Bittner, which followed a two-out error by first baseman Dick Allen in the first inning and accounted for the Expos' first run.

In the second, Gary Carter singled for Montreal and scored when Tony Taylor booted Dennis Blair's two-out grounder.

Cubs 6, Cardinals 1

At St. Louis, Jerry Morales collected four hits, including a homer, and drove in two runs, and right-handed Rick Reuschel scattered eight hits to lead Chicago to a 6-1 victory over the Cardinals.

Reuschel did not walk a batter and struck out five in winning his fifth game in 11 decisions.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	35	24	.613	—
Philadelphia	35	30	.538	4 1/2
New York	32	29	.525	5 1/2
Chicago	33	32	.508	6 1/2
St. Louis	29	33	.468	9
Montreal	27	32	.458	9 1/2

Western Division

Cincinnati	42	26	.618	—
Los Angeles	40	28	.571	3
San Francisco	32	34	.485	9
San Diego	31	36	.463	10 1/2
Atlanta	28	38	.424	13
Houston	24	47	.338	19 1/2

Friday's Results

St. Louis 6, Chicago 7.
Cincinnati 7, Houston 3.
Pittsburgh 5, New York 1.
Atlanta 4, San Francisco 2.
Philadelphia 7, Montreal 4.
San Diego 2, Los Angeles 1.

Saturday's Results

Pittsburgh 7, New York 3.
Montreal 5, Philadelphia 1.
San Francisco 4, Atlanta 3.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 7, Houston 6.
Los Angeles 4, San Diego 3.

Sunday's Games

Montreal 4, Philadelphia 0.
Atlanta 8, San Francisco 2.
Pittsburgh 2, New York 0.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 2.
Houston 8, Cincinnati 4.
Los Angeles 3, San Diego 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	36	25	.590	—
New York	36	29	.554	2
Milwaukee	33	31	.516	4 1/2
Baltimore	29	33	.468	7 1/2
Detroit	26	35	.426	10
Cleveland	24	39	.381	13

Western Division

Oakland	40	26	.606	—
Kansas City	38	29	.567	2 1/2
Minnesota	31	31	.500	7
Texas	33	33	.500	7
California	33	36	.478	8 1/2
Chicago	26	38	.406	13

Friday's Results

Boston 4, Baltimore 3.
Milwaukee 6, Cleveland 5.
Detroit 10, New York 9.
Minnesota 5, Chicago 3.
California 12, Texas 11.
Oakland 3, Kansas City 1.

Saturday's Results

New York 4, Detroit 1.
Baltimore 3, Boston 0.
Minnesota 8, Chicago 3.
Kansas City 4, Oakland 1.
California 4, Texas 2 (11).
Texas 6, California 5 (12).
Milwaukee 11, Cleveland 9.

Sunday's Games

Chicago 6, Minnesota 5.
New York 5, Detroit 3.
Baltimore 3, Boston 0.
Cleveland 3, Milwaukee 2.
California 1, Texas 0.
Kansas City at Oakland, 2.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 104—5 9 1
New York ..... 000 000 010—1 4 0
Candelaria (1-1) and Sanguillen; Seaver, Hall (9), Apodaca (9) and Stearns. L—Hall (1-1). HR—Stargell (12th).

Chicago ..... 010 001 001—3 7 1
St. Louis ..... 105 110 02x—8 11 0
Zahn, Locker (5), Dettore (8) and Hosley; Forsch, Garman (8) and Simmons. W—Forsch (7-5). L—Zahn (2-4). HR—Morales (5th), Lacock (4th), Simmons (8th).

San Francisco — 000 000 200—2 6 1
Atlanta ..... 000 102 10x—4 9 1
Barr, Lavelle (8) and Rader; Niekro, Soen (7), House (7) and Correll. W—Niekro (7-5). L—Barr (6-7). HR—May (9d).

Los Angeles — 010 000 002—3 4 0
San Diego ..... 000 101 00x—2 4 0
Sutton, Marshall (8) and Yeager; Strom (1-1) and Hundley. L—Sutton (11-6). HR—Garvey (8th), McCovey (7th).

Montreal ..... 100 117 000—4 6 1
Philadelphia ... 300 000 01x—4 7 1
Renko, Murray (8), Scherman (8), Taylor (8) and Foote; Underwood, McGraw (9) and Stearns. W—Underwood (7-3). L—Renko (2-5). HR—Lezcano (15th), MacKanin (4th).

Cincinnati ..... 010 050 000—7 11 0
Houston ..... 000 010 200—3 7 1
T. Carroll, McEnaney (7) and Bench; Knicely, Granger (5), Crawford (8), Cosgrove (8) and May. W—T. Carroll (1-0). L—Knicely (4-8). HR—Cedeno (4th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston ..... 000 000 003 001—4 10 1
Baltimore .. 000 101 001 000—3 7 1
Lee, Cleveland (9), Moret (9), Drago (10) and Blackwell, McCarver (8), Montgomery (9); Torrez, Jackson (9), Alexander (9), Grimsley (9), D. Miller (10) and Duncan, Hendricks (10). W—Drago (1-0). L—D. Miller (1-3).

Minnesota ..... 300 001 001—5 12 0
Chicago ..... 000 000 012—3 11 0
Corbin (4-3) and Borgmann; Hamilton, Gogolewski (7), Upshaw (8) and Downing. L—Hamilton (1-3). HR—Bryr (5th), Henderson (3d).

Kansas City ... 000 000 100—1 5 1
Oakland ..... 200 010 00x—3 5 0
Leonard, Splittorff (6), McDaniel (7) and Healy; Bahnsen, Lindblad (8), Fingers (8) and Tenace. W—Bahnsen (5-5). L—Leonard (3-3). HR—Washington (9th).

Texas ..... 000 010 100 03—11 17 2
California ..... 020 202 000 04—12 20 1
Perry, Kekich (6), Foucault (6), Hargan (11) and Sundberg; Singer, Lange (1), Scott (6), Kirkwood (7) and Richebarren W—Kirkwood (2-3). L—Foucault (2-2). HR—Cubbage (1st), Hargrove (7th), Grieve (8th).

Milwaukee ..... 200 121 000—6 18 0
Cleveland ..... 000 030 000—3 6 0
Slaton (8-8) and Moore; Harrison, Hood (5), Buskey (8), Laroche (9) and Sills. L—Harrison (0-3). HR—Darwin (6th), Thomas (5th).

New York ..... 001 002 005— 8 13 0
Detroit ..... 200 000 30x—10 12 1
May, Pagan (1) and Munson; Ruhle, Miller (9) and Wockenfuss. W—Ruhle (8-3). L—May (7-3). HR—Kettles (12th), Bonds (15th), M. Stanley (2d).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston ..... 000 000 003 001—4 10 1
Baltimore ..... 000 101 001 000—3 7 1
Pole (1-3) and Blackwell, McCarver (8); Palmer (12-3) and Duncan.

Minnesota ..... 002 003 210—8 12 1
Chicago ..... 003 000 000—3 6 1
Campbell (1-3) and Borgmann; Kaat, Gossage (7), Osborn (8) and Varney. L—Kaat (10-4). HR—Ford (15th, 6th), New York ..... 010 000 120—4 10 1
Detroit ..... 000 000 001—1 7 0
Dobson (8-5) and Munson; Lolich (7-5) and Wockenfuss.

Milwaukee ..... 000 220 130—11 13 2
Cleveland ..... 300 000 240— 9 13 1
Broberg, Champion (8), Hausman (7), Rodriguez (8), Travers (8) and Porter; Eckersley, Brown (7), Buskey (8) and Ashby. W—Broberg (7-7). L—Eckersley (4-1). HR—Darwin (7th), Thomas (6th).

(First Game)

Texas ..... 001 010 000—2 9 1
California ..... 004 000 00x—4 11 2
Umbarger, Bacsik (3) and Sundberg; Tanana (5-4) and Rodriguez. L—Umbarger (2-3).

(Second Game)

Texas ..... 000 113 001—6 12 2
California ..... 201 101 000—5 8 0
Wright, Umbarger (8) and Sundberg; Fahey (1), Randle (6); Bassler, Kirkwood (6), Quintana (6) and Rodriguez. W—Umbarger (3-3). L—Quintana (0-1). HR—Grieve (6th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal ..... 110 000 210—5 7 1
Philadelphia ... 100 000 000—1 7 2
Blair, Demola (8) and Carter, Foote (8); Lonborg, Hilgendorf (7), Garber (8) and Oates. W—Blair (4-8). L—Lonborg (8-5).

Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 301—7 12 0
New York ..... 200 000 000—2 7 0
Kison, McDowell (1), Demery (5), Hernandez (7), Giusti (9) and Sanguillen; Matlack, H. Parker (8), Baldwin (9) and Stearns. W—Hernandez (3-2). L—H. Parker (2-3). HR—D. Parker (11th).

Los Angeles ... 110 000 020—4 7 0
San Diego ..... 000 030 000—3 3 4
Messersmith (11-3) and Yeager; Folkers, Frisella (8), Greif (9) and Hundley. L—Folkers (2-4). HR—Yeager (4th), Ivie (4th), Tolan (18).

Cincinnati ... 002 100 000 200 01—7 21 0
Houston ..... 000 004 000 200 00—6 9 0
C. Carroll, Borbon (7), Eastwick (9), McEnaney (10), Norman (12) and Bench; Richard, Forsch (7), Niekro (12), Crawford (14) and Johnson. W—Norman (3-3). L—Niekro (2-2). HR—Johnson (5th), Perez (9th).

Chicago ..... 111 001 101—6 11 1
St. Louis ..... 000 010 000—1 8 0
Reuschel (5-5) and Swisher; Gibson, Tericeky (8), Barlow (9) and Simmons. L—Gibson (1-6). HR—Morales (8th).

Observer

Political Hawkshaws

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Only babes and fools, apparently, would ask why an investigation of murder should be conducted by politicians instead of homicide detectives, for nobody who counts has thought it worthwhile to raise the question in Washington.



Baker

There, broad suggestions that government closets rattle with the skeletons of assassinated foreign statesmen have been troubling the authorities for months, but not enough to make anyone pick up a telephone, call the cops and ask for professional help.

When the possibility of foul play was first mentioned to the President, whose task is to carry out the laws, he put the investigation in charge of the Vice-President, whose task is to preside over the Senate. To appreciate the unorthodoxy of this approach, you have only to imagine yourself suddenly embarrassed by public discovery of sundry dead bodies in your closet.

You would expect official callers, of course, but scarcely the vice-president of the United States. Chances are that your visitors would be efficient gentlemen in snap-brim hats, coroners, photographers, fingerprint experts and such.

If, instead, you found yourself facing the vice-president, you would feel mightily relieved. I dare say, since vice-presidents do not work closely with prosecuting attorneys nor take people before grand juries.

* * *

When you have bodies in the closet and it is the vice-president who comes calling, instead of the chief of homicide, you may justifiably breathe easier, sensing that you have a friend at headquarters.

In this instance, of course, the imputation of murder lay against the Central Intelligence Agency. Official minded people, who think of themselves as "responsible," have justified keeping police professionals out of the investigation on the usual grounds that the CIA is a "sensitive" agency which is better left to the scrutiny of men peculiarly aware of the demands of national security, which is to say, politicians.

Sensitive though they may be to the need for national security, politicians as investigators suffer from a grave professional defect. They are excessively interested in winning elections and constantly in need of issues that will advance this purpose.

It is almost inevitable that a politician sent out to investigate a murder will be less interested in clearing up the case than in turning it into a political issue. This is what seemed to happen after President Ford and Rockefeller slipped into gumshoes and deerstalker caps.

Official interest in getting to the bottom of the mystery became curiously tepid. Rockefeller ended his investigation with the facts still undeveloped. The President studied his report and decided not to reveal its findings about murder. Instead, the whole matter was bucked up to Capitol Hill for fuller investigation by Sen. Frank Church, a Democrat.

* * *

No cynicism about politics is needed to sense that the White House hawkshaws are less interested in prosecuting murder than in prosecuting the 1976 presidential campaign. In the Justice Department, they had unlimited investigative resources, prosecutors, and power to convene grand juries. In their control over the CIA, they had power to compel something like forthright testimony from an agency whose official mission is to deceive and lie—or spread "disinformation," to use the CIA euphemism—when braced by snoopers outside the official circle.

Having all the tools to do the job, why pass the buck to a comparatively ineffectual Senate committee headed by a Democrat? The White House appears more interested in playing Old Maid than in getting to the bottom of murder.

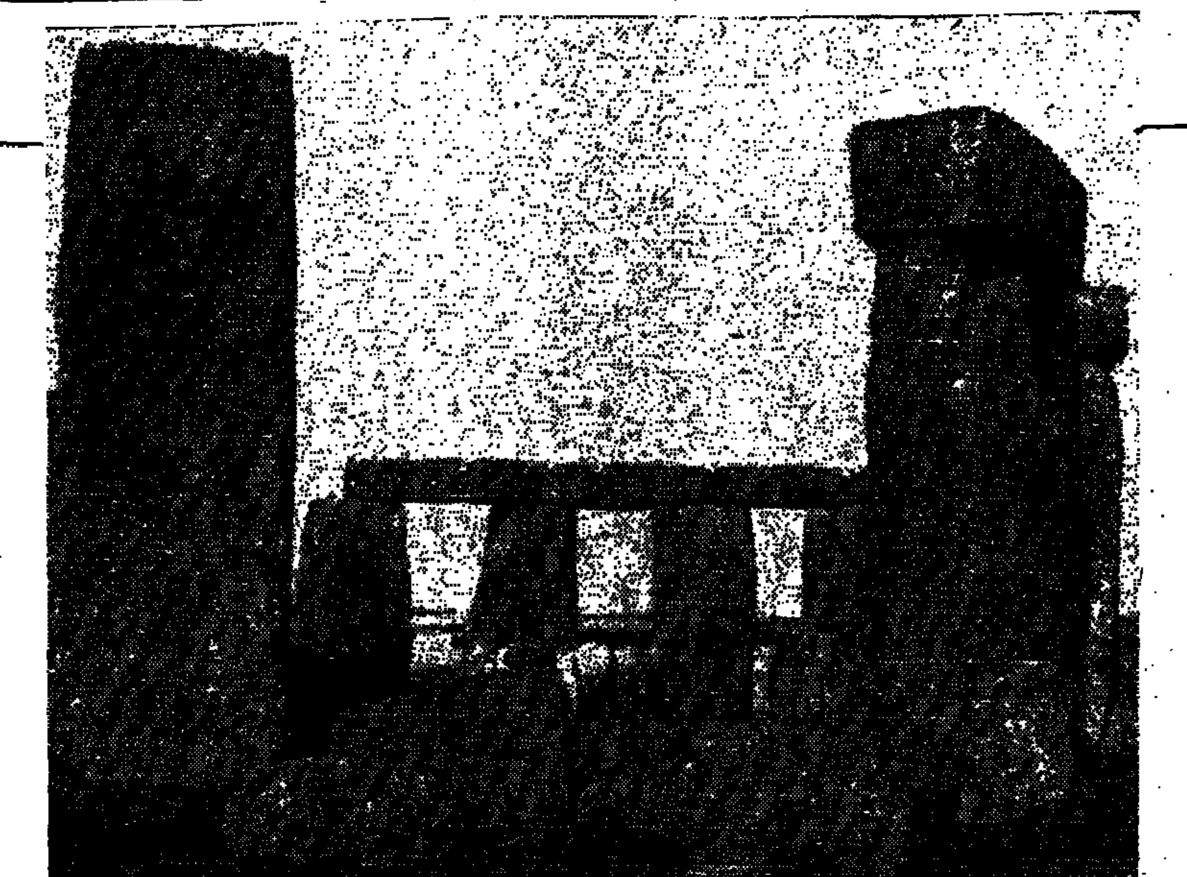
The past weeks' squawking and innuendo from the competing parties suggest that the point of the game is to leave Sen. Edward Kennedy stuck with the losing card. This would not be an unnatural goal for a Republican government, since the senator is considered the most dangerous Lancelot the Democrats can send forth in the coming campaign.

* * *

What we do know from the Rockefeller investigation is that it focused on assassinations discussed, planned or executed from late 1959 through 1963, when John F. Kennedy was president. A linkage between John Kennedy and murder, presumably, would take the gloss off the Camelot myth and diminish Edward Kennedy's political charm. The myth just might be even more delicious if its wreaking is done, not by a Republican administration, but by the liberal Senate Democrat Church.

Ford has stated nobler motives for abandoning the case. The events in question happened so long ago, he says, that he will not sit in judgment. He prefers to let the miscreants be judged by history.

When you've got bodies in your closet, this is a lot better than being judged by 12 jurors. If I had done murder, I should prefer politics over justice seven days a week.



Associated Press.

A view of the Stonehenge monument on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire.

Stone Ruins Offer Clues to Science of Old

By George Alexander

LOS ANGELES, June 22.—Big Horn, Fort Smith, Cahokia, Chichen Itza, Stonehenge, Callanis, Castle Rigg and Carnac—these are but a handful of the 1,000 or so sites in North and Central America, the British Isles and Europe where, hundreds—even thousands—of years ago, men erected a wide variety of stone structures.

Why? For what purpose?

A presumption is that the structures—some were buildings, some merely circles—aided their builders' study of the sky. Today, scientists may be found at the sites, analyzing the structures and orientations, in search of ancient astronomers' techniques.

The scientists are combining the techniques of two disciplines—archaeology and astronomy—to derive some answers about those old stone structures. Reflecting the hybrid character of their research, their field has come to be known alternatively as "archaeo-astronomy," "astro-archaeology" or even "prehistoric astronomy."

By whatever name, it is a subject that, according to Dr. George Field, the director of the Harvard College Observatory, "grows more interesting with every passing day."

In the current issue of Science magazine, Dr. Anthony Aveni and Dr. Sharon Gibbs of Colgate University, along with Horst Hartung of the University of Guadalajara in Mexico, described their investigations of the Caracol Tower, one of the many Mayan ruins at Chichen Itza.

The tower is a multi-storied structure of circular rooms atop rectangular platforms. Its function has long been disputed. As far back as 100 years ago some scientists ventured that it might have been used as an observatory for studies of the stars. Others argued that it was a sundial or watchtower.

But according to Dr. Aveni, an astronomer; Dr. Gibbs, a science historian, and Mr. Hartung, an architect, none of the various proposed uses of the Caracol "is so successful in accounting for the peculiarities of its structure and orientation as that which associates it with astronomical observations."

The three researchers have traveled to Yucatan several times since 1971 and, using modern surveying instruments, took careful sightings through the doorways and windows of the circular portions of the Caracol and across the corners of the rectangular platforms. They found 29 possible alignments, of which 20 actually coincided with celestial objects, like the planet Venus or the stars Canopus, Castor and Pollux, or celestial events, like solar solstices (the sun's apparent northernmost and southernmost seasonal wanderings) and equinoxes (when the sun appears to cross the celestial equator, and day and night are of equal duration.)

Others have studied such alignments before. What distinguishes the Colgate research, Dr. Aveni explained, "is that we placed the most faith on those alignments that correlated with written documentation, documentation that served some useful function, like delineating the specific date of an event—maybe an equinox—or the start of an important time of year—perhaps spring planting."

How did the ancient astronomers conceive their structures, whether tower, wheel or monoliths set on end? The answer to this will probably never be known with certainty, but most modern-day astronomers suspect that those long-ago people may have noticed that the solstices always appeared relative to some terrain feature, like a notch in a range of hills or the shoulder of a mountain.

After many generations had witnessed these cyclical events, it may have seemed logical to those people to erect some sort of permanent structure which would organize and codify their observations into a more reliably useful form—in effect, a calendar.

Other researchers are expected to revisit such sites as Cahokia, in Illinois, where a circular pattern of wooden post holes was found some time ago; Callanis and Castle Rigg, in the British Isles, where large stone slabs were set up perhaps several thousands of years ago, and Carnac, in France.

Stonehenge, located on a plain in southern England, is perhaps the most famous of the ancient observatories. Already old when the Roman legions first went to Britain, it is a huge array of monoliths, some capped by lintels, which was used by Stone Age people to mark important solar events and perhaps even to calculate the occurrence of eclipses.

"It's remarkable just how sophisticated these early people were," said Dr. George Abell, chairman of the Astronomy Department at the University of California at Los Angeles. But in a way, he continued, "it is perhaps not all that surprising that they should have built all these towers, wheels and monuments to observe the skies.

"I think they would notice that certain patterns were repeated in the sky," he said, "and that they would then look for ways to record these patterns."

Dr. Edwin Krupp, the acting director of the Griffith Observatory here and an astronomer-editor who is compiling a book on archaeo-astronomy, sees a natural link between astronomy and the development of social structures.

"A society ... may have looked to the skies for some reference points to say, in effect, 'We are the so-and-so, the inhabitants of this particular land,'" Dr. Krupp said.

© Los Angeles Times.



United Press International.

JUST MARRIED—Cover girl Margaux Hemingway, granddaughter of Ernest, watching as her husband, Errol Wetson, signs the marriage registry in Paris Saturday.

PEOPLE: *Margaux Hemingway Is Married in Paris*

Describe the wedding dress. Margaux: "It's gorgeous, marvellous, impressionistic, romantic. We got it at a little boutique." Her hat was trimmed in blue, and when she was asked what she was wearing that was old and borrowed, Margaux Hemingway, 20, said: "I've got them, but it's private." And with that, off she went to be married to Hamburger king Errol Wetson, 34, in the mairie of Paris's 1st arrondissement Saturday. Mrs. Wetson, granddaughter of late novelist Ernest Hemingway, decided to be married in Paris at least in part because her parents were married in the French capital almost 26 years ago. The ceremony was something less than long-planned. Her father, Jack, said: "We learned about it four or five days ago and we had to hurry to make it. We won't be here long. I'm chairman of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission and all those fish are waiting back there for me."

* * *

Beethoven's 9th Symphony was on the schedule but Handel's "Water Music" might have been a better choice. A gigantic free concert in Paris Saturday night was all but rained out after thousands of music lovers had gathered in the Place de la Concorde to hear Daniel Barenboim conduct 250-odd members of the Orchestre de Paris, the Edinburgh Festival Chorus and soloists in the everybody's all-time favorite golden oldie. But down came the rain and Barenboim cut the program down to simply the Chorale. And of course there was a traffic jam ... perhaps the best Parisian effort so far this year.

* * *

And still on music: Henry Parsons, 78, walked away with the National Hollerin' Contest over the weekend in Spivey's Corner, N.C. Parsons says he has been hollerin' since 1915, which might be called a far cry. Hollerin', for you noninitiates, is a form of yodeling, and in the days before the telephone reached North Carolina was used by isolated farm families to keep in touch with the neighbors. Low point of the contest came when several contestants confused classic hollerin' with simplistic yelling, and one ignoramus insisted on demonstrating the mating call of the Alaskan bull moose.

* * *

Sam Peckinpah is a film director who specializes in violence ("The Wild Bunch," "Straw Dogs") and is not exactly the most peaceable of men. In Los Angeles Saturday, Peckinpah was released on $250 bail after being arrested for allegedly punching an airline representative in the mouth. The trouble began when Peckinpah was asked to leave a Hawaii-bound jet after passengers complained he was causing a disturbance. Peckinpah disembarked quietly, police said, but became somewhat upset when he learned his baggage was en route to Hawaii without him. Passenger agent Steve Jackson later was taken to a hospital for several stitches in his mouth.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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WORLDWIDE DESTINATIONS, BRUSSELS: ISTC, Bld Bischoffsheim, 41. Tel.: 218 4550. AMSTERDAM: CTC, Keizersgracht, 168. Tel.: 22 66 23.

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8th, Near ELYSEE: 95 sq.m., double living, bedroom, luxury furniture, kitchen, bath, telephone. Fr. 2,500 net. Tel.: 224-42-25.

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CONCORDE, 5 R. Cambon, 260-38-89. Rooms, studios, private shower, carpet, phone. From daily Fr. 47.

16th, ETOILE: Luxury 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, phone, maid's room. Fr. 3,800 net. 224-00-30.

16th, FOR JULY-AUG.: 2 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, lift, phone. Fr. 1,400. No agent. — 647-42-01.

1 ROOM IN LARGE FLAT near Gare Lyon, from July 1. Contact: Bienfait, 25 Ave. Ledru-Rollin, 12th.

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STUDIO: July & August. 12th, Tel., bath. Fr. 600/month. 346-60-11.

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53 RUE LA FONTAINE: Luxury studio, equipped kitchen, bath, W.C., phone, new building. Price: Fr. 1,000. Visit any day from 3 to 7 p.m.: P. BAHON, 225.46.62.

17th, MONCEAU: Studio, 40 sq.m., very luxurious, equipped kitchen, bath, phone. Fr. 1,300 + charges. 5-7 p.m., 59-65 Rue de Courcelles, No. 2018, 1st floor.

7th, ST.-GERMAIN: Very French renovated apartment, double reception, 4 bedrooms, bath, shower, phone, sunny. Fr. 3,200. Tel.: 267-03-00.

6-BEDROOM MODERN VILLA, yard, garage, etc., bus to American school, quiet location, free July 17. Tel.: 460-84-37.

TROCADERO: 230 sq.m., 7 rooms, 2 baths, kitchen, phone, maid's room ... RANELAGH: Living + 1 bedroom. Tel.: 073-98-15.

CHAMPS-ELYSEES: Large new studio, equipped, phone. Fr. 1,500. Tel.: 622-02-17.

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RUE DU BAC, Paris 6e: Facing greenery, calm, sunny. Living + 2 bedrooms, 100 sq.m. Telephone: 526.31.74.

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AMERICAN MUSEUM DIRECTOR needs 3-bedroom furnished flat, central Paris, July 3-10. Phone: Martin Friedman, 551.20.22, Hôtel Bourgogne, Paris, after July 2 or write: DARSCHOT, 2 Square Port Royal, Paris.

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REPLACEMENT SECRETARY. English mother-tongue, shorthand, IBM English keyboard, July 7 to August 14. Tel.: Paris, 222-39-24 ext. 244.

PERSONNEL WANTED

BRITISH MANAGING DIRECTOR of international consumer products requires bilingual (English mother-tongue) secretary/personal assistant to start in September. Salary to match the job. Please ring: Miss Hollyer, Paris 370-52-00.

FRENCH SUBSIDIARY of large American Co. seeks for Paris office experienced bilingual English-French secretary. English mother-tongue preferred. Telephone: 527-71-68.

YOUNG PERSON wanted to help with editing fashion magazine. Salary: Fr. 2,500. After 6 p.m. Gun Press, 14 Rue de la Cossonnerie, Paris 1er.

FEMALE MODEL, Beirut, Lebanon. Interview Paris end of June. Send photos, address, phone number, Box No. 11,352 Herald Tribune, Paris.

SOCIETE AMERICAINE, Métro Pont-de-Neuilly, cherche secrétaire bilingue (anglais). Tel.: 747-47-17, poste 31.

GIRL FRIDAY, secretary, bilingual, to newsmen, English mother-tongue, 2-6:30 p.m. Write: Box 90,825, Herald Tribune, Paris.

RADIO NEWSMAN needs weekend backup stringer. Resumé to: Box 90,625, Herald Tribune, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TWO BEEKEEPERS seek position on farm or estate to develop bee farm. Trained in production of honey, royal jelly, pollen. Fluent English, French, Dutch. G. Elisée-Désir, Akoleien Straat 8, Amsterdam, Holland.

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U.S. WOMAN, FRENCH NATIONAL, diplomas Art History, Decoration & French, offers free lance translating, interpreting or secretarial to July 31 or after Sept. 15. Box: 88, Herald, Paris.

LADY INT'L background legal training, fluent in 7 languages seeks position Paris or willing travel. Tel.: 577-88-27.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

HELP WANTED

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